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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2619.

SEVERE FIGHT IN THE NORTH PORT ARTHUR SORTIE WAS GREATEST IRONCLAD BATTLE

THE JAPANESE PLANS FOR WINTER

Shanghai Russians Are Out On a Parole.

Russia Has a Secret Treaty With the Germans.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

LIAOYANG, Aug. 26—

There is severe fighting at Torantshu.

POSSIBLE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

HAICHENG, Aug. 26.—The Japanese are accumulating immense stores and many guns. It is believed that they will make a winter campaign.

RUSSIAN CREWS PAROLED.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 26.—The crews of the Askold and Grozovoi have been paroled.

WILL WARN THE SMOLENSK.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Balfour has announced that two cruisers from the Cape of Good Hope squadron will locate the Smolensk and notify her not to interfere with neutrals. Russia has requested this action. The continued stoppages are irritating to shippers. The Russian cruiser Ural lately examined a collier bound to Malta.

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—It is reported that the new Russo-German treaty contains a secret clause enabling Russia to send troops through her territory to the frontiers of her western provinces in time of war.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 25.—The Russian ships Askold and Grozovoi have been disarmed.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Russian cruiser Ural stopped and searched the Anchor liner Asia off Portugal.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Aug. 25.—It is reported that three Russian cruisers are coaling from the German steamer Valesia off Morocco.

LIAOYANG, Aug. 25.—The Russians estimate the Japanese forces threatening Kuropatkin at 240,000 men.

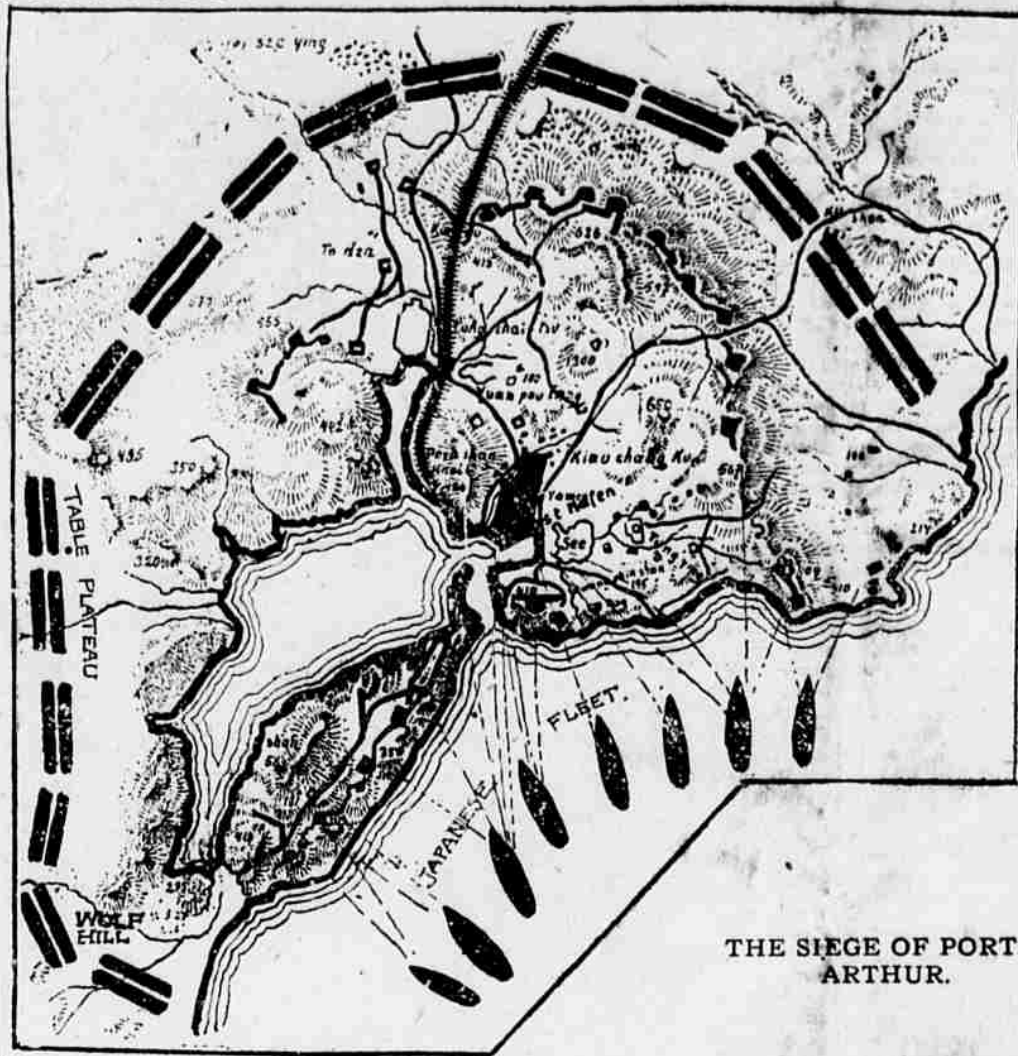
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—England has asked the Russian government for an explanation of the activity of the Russian cruiser Smolensk, which searched a British steamer near Durban. Russia responds that the recent orders relating to the search of vessels have not reached the cruiser.

TOKIO, Aug. 24.—The Russian battleship Sevastopol struck a mine outside of Port Arthur, listed and was towed back.

The Sevastopol is a sister vessel of the Petropavlovsk, which struck a mine outside of Port Arthur and sank with Admiral Makarov. She is a 11,000-ton ship, carries a crew of 750 men, and has fifty-three guns of various sizes. The Sevastopol was slightly damaged in the first battle at Port Arthur and has been badly used in other engagements since.

A DISMANTLED NAVY.

CHEFOO, Aug. 24.—Refugees say there is but one Russian ship at Port Arthur in condition to fight.



Military war map indicating the Russian fortifications at Port Arthur and the manner in which the Japanese have surrounded the doomed city by land and sea. The accentuated portions of the mountains show the location of the Russian forts and the heavy lines the position of the Japanese troops, who are bombarding the town with siege guns from their vantage points. From the sea the Japanese ships are hurling shell into Port Arthur.

THE SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR.

FROM RUSSIAN SOURCES.

LIAOYANG, Aug. 24.—The Russians are preparing to take the initiative. Gen. Kuroki's army has withdrawn south of the Taitze. It is rumored that General Nogi has been recalled and that Marshal Yamagata will command the troops investing Port Arthur.

Previous reports stated that General Nodzu was in command of the troops investing Port Arthur and that Gen. Baron Nogi was assisting Generals Oku and Kuroki in the north. Gen. Nogi was only promoted to the full rank of general at the time of his taking command of the army which landed at Takushan on May 19. He had three sons, serving as officers. One of these was killed in the battle of Nanshan Hill. It was when the General, their father, was about to leave for the front that the intelligence of his son's death reached him. On receipt of this news he turned towards his wife and told her to "hold back for the present the funeral service for my son. I and my two young sons resolve to give our lives to the Emperor and the country in the present campaign and there is, therefore, just the possibility of a single ceremony serving for all of us. It would be troublesome and wasteful to perform the ceremony separately for each."

Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata has as great a military reputation as any of Japan's commanders.

CHINA STOPS ASKOLD'S REPAIRS.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 24. The taotai of this city, through the British consul, has ordered that the repairs on the Askold and Grozovoi be stopped.

TOKIO, Aug. 25.—Preparations are being made for a national celebration over the fall of Port Arthur, which is believed to be imminent.

OUT OF COMMISSION.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 25.—The Askold and Grozovoi have lowered their flags.

KUROPATKIN WILL MOVE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25. It is reported that General Kuropatkin is on the eve of an important movement. His army has been re-enforced by 35,000 men.

A REFERENCE TO THE HAGUE.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—It is reported that Russia will submit the contraband question to The Hague.

HOPE FOR EXTERMINATION OF HAWAII'S LEAF HOPPER

The following is an extract from a letter of Messrs. Perkins and Koebele to the Planters' Association, dated 30th July, 1904:

"We shall be in the neighborhood of Queensland for a month or more as results are so far satisfactory and the weather south is too cold as yet, though that is a much more favorable point for the shipment of insects. We shall be anxious to hear from the Station Entomologists as to the condition in which the consignments arrive from this point, the journey being so long and slow. If we can establish the conditions that obtain here in Queensland in the matter of leaf hopper, in the islands, there will be no more trouble with this pest."

The first consignment of parasitized leaf hopper eggs arrived by the steamer on the 2nd inst. The condition of consignment cannot be ascertained until after some has been bred up by the entomologists.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—Vice-roy Alexieff, in a dispatch to the Emperor, gives the following report from Captain Matusevitch, the late Rear-Admiral Witthoff's chief of staff, under date of August 12th.

"At dawn of August 10th our Port Arthur squadron began to make for the open sea and emerged from the port at 9 o'clock. The squadron consisted of six battleships, the cruisers Askold, Diana, Pallada and Novik and eight torpedo boats. The Japanese opposing us with the following force:

"A first detachment consisting of the battleships Asahi, Mikasa, Fuji, Yamashiro and Shikishima and the cruisers Nishiku and Kasuga; a second detachment consisting of the cruisers Kakumono, Kasagi, Chitose and Takasago, and a third detachment consisting of the cruisers Akitsushima, Idsumo, Matsushima, Itsukushima and Hashidate and the battleship Chin Yen, with about thirty torpedo boats.

JAPANESE LAY FLOATING MINES.

"Our squadron maneuvered to gain a passage through the line of the enemy's ships. Meantime the Japanese torpedo boats were laying floating mines in the way of our squadron, thus rendering evolutions very difficult.

"At 1 p. m. our squadron, after forty minutes' fighting, succeeded in effecting a passage and shaped its course toward Shantung. The enemy, following at full speed, caught up with us slowly and at 5 o'clock fighting again began and continued for some hours without either side obtaining any advantage.

"In the battle Admiral Witthoff, the commander of our squadron, was killed and the captain of the battleship Czarevitch was wounded and lost consciousness. Almost at the same time the engines and steering gear of the Czarevitch were damaged and she was obliged to stop forty minutes. This forced the other ships to maneuver around her. The command of the squadron devolved upon Rear Admiral Prince Oultomsky and the command of the Czarevitch on the second in command, CZAREVITCH LOSES SIGHT OF SQUADRON.

"After nightfall the Czarevitch, being unable to follow the squadron and losing sight of it, attempted to reach Vladivostok under her own steam. She was attacked by torpedo boats during the night, and at dawn was in the vicinity of the Shantung. The officer commanding the squadron examined and determined the extent of the damage to the ship, concluded that she could not make Vladivostok and allowed her captain to proceed to Kiao Chou for repairs.

"Those killed included Rear Admiral Witthoff, Navigating Lieutenant Dragushkevitch. The slightly wounded included myself and eight others. A number of sailors were killed or wounded, but just how many has not yet been ascertained.

"I arrived at Kiao Chou at 9 o'clock

in the evening and found there the cruiser Novik and the torpedo boat Bezshum.

"I am happy to bear witness to Your Majesty to the unexampled bravery of the officers and men during the desperate encounter."

GREATEST OF NAVAL BATTLES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14 (4:10 a. m.).—Not since the beginning of the war between Japan and Russia has anything so obviously affected Russian ships as the gradual revelation of the extent of the Port Arthur squadron's reverse. Details of Rear-Admiral Witthoff's fatal sorties are not known to the general public, even at this hour, though the contents of the report of Captain Matusevitch, Admiral Witthoff's chief of staff, to the Emperor gradually permeated official circles in the course of the day, and the captain's statement was issued late tonight in the form of an official report. Captain Matusevitch makes it clear that the Port Arthur squadron fought what was probably the greatest battle of ironclads since steel replaced wood in naval construction.

The effort of the Russians to fight their way through the Japanese probably would have been successful had it not been for the disaster to the battleship Czarevitch, which compelled the squadron to fight a second battle, ending in the dispersal of the Russian fleet in the darkness.

The awful mortality among the officers of the Czarevitch, which was merely stated in the official report, is due to the fact that Admiral Witthoff and most of his officers were gathered on the bridge during the action in order to set an example to and encourage the men, instead of remaining in comparative safety in the protection of the conning tower. A Japanese shell burst beneath the bridge, wrecking that part of the ship and killing or wounding every officer on duty thereabouts.

One of the most important features of Captain Matusevitch's dispatch, aside from its grimly brief account of the battle, is the detailed statement of the make-up of Rear-Admiral Togo's fleet, which consisted of six battleships, eleven cruisers of various classes and approximately thirty torpedo boats.

According to this statement there were in line of battle some ships previously reported destroyed. This gives an indication of the Japanese naval force, which Admiral Togo has hitherto concealed.

Nearly a score of other naval officers, mostly on the Czarevitch and Retzovian, were slain. Hundreds of seamen were lost. Five battleships were badly damaged. The Czarevitch was permanently disabled. Two cruisers are in unseaworthy fix. Two destroyers are stranded on the rocks. The fleet is scattered and crippled.

The killing of Rear-Admiral Witthoff, who was in command of the Russian naval forces at Port Arthur, occurred during the engagement on Wednesday.

FOR COFFEE GROWERS

Governor Carter has received the following letter, which contains a somewhat curious horticultural suggestion, from a former American consul at Honolulu far back under the monarchy. By the card on the writer's letter head, he is a practicing lawyer at Tucson:

Tucson, Arizona, Aug. 5, 1904. The Governor of the Hawaiian Islands, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Sir: From 1862 to latter part of 1864 I was in charge of the United States Consulate at Bahia, Brazil. During 1866 and 1867 I was in charge of the United States Consulate at Honolulu. At both of these consulates I had an opportunity to become familiar with the production of coffee. During my residence of twenty years in Arizona I have become familiar with the mesquite tree, which is of the same family as the coffee. They both look very much alike, the mesquite, however, being the harder. Both the coffee and mesquite produce a pod, containing the bean or berry.

Recently I saw an article in a newspaper stating that some years ago some Arizona mesquite beans had been taken to the Hawaiian Islands, and that the mesquite tree was very plentiful in the islands.

I have often thought that the coffee bud could be engrafted or budded on to the mesquite tree with good results, as the mesquite tree is harder than the coffee, and therefore more easily produced and much longer lived. With this view I have taken the liberty to address you on the subject for the purpose, through you, of suggesting to the

coffee planters that it might be worth while to try to graft or bud the coffee on to the mesquite tree. The reason I have not been attempted here is that this climate is too cold in the winter to allow the growth of the coffee tree, while the climate of the Hawaiian Islands produces both trees.

Yours very truly,
THOS. F. WILSON.

Killed By a Mule.

A Hawaiian boy named Epa was fatally hurt Wednesday afternoon at the Waiolae place of D. P. R. Isenberg. He had been riding a bucking mule for several days but on that afternoon the animal became unusually vicious and threw the boy on the pommel of the saddle in such a way as to cause fatal internal injuries. Medical aid was summoned but it was of no avail. Death occurred yesterday. Epa came from the island of Hawaii originally. The funeral will be held this afternoon at four o'clock back of the old Widemann place.

Hit in Eye.

W. O. Barnhart was arrested yesterday afternoon for assault and battery on one of the Rapid Transit men. He was moving a safe into a wagon which blocked a Fort Street car just mauka of Hotel street. The Rapid Transit man attempted to turn the horses from the track. It is alleged that upon this Barnhart hit him in the eye. Barnhart's story is that he tried to shove his opponent aside and he hit his eye on a telephone pole.

Is Well Remembered.

The nomination by the Republican party of Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, better known as "Prince Cupid," to succeed himself as Hawaiian Territorial delegate to Congress, is now assured. It will be recalled that "Prince Cupid" had some interesting adventures during his last term at Washington.—Argument.

ROSE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Former Postal Clerk Rose wanted in Honolulu to answer a Federal charge of larceny has arrived here and will sail for home on Saturday.

KAUAI IS THE WINNER

Defeats Maui's Polo Team—Wilbur Is Injured.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Kauai defeated Maui yesterday on the Moanalua polo field, the score at the end of the game being eighteen to six in favor of the Garden Island players. Kauai won by brilliant horsemanship and splendid hitting, although not displaying a great amount of team work. Just why Maui lost may be put down to lack of team work, individually slower steels, and an unfortunate accident to Wilbur in the third period, that player being assisted off the field after sustaining a fracture of the smaller bone of his right leg above ankle. Wilbur was a good player and the Maui team showed by its subsequent weakness that he had been a special factor in working up scores.

The attendance at the polo game was a record-breaker, hundreds of carriages being massed about the circle surrounding the field, while spectators who arrived in busses numbered a couple of hundred more. All told there were about 1200 people at the game. The Hawaiian Government band was present. A red-hot sun beamed down upon the field when the game began, but later was clouded over and a cool breeze swept down the pretty valley, making an ideal place for playing and watching the great game.

The Moanalua field, nestled like an amphitheater in the midst of verdure-clad hills, one of the most attractive spots in the islands and pronounced one of the most beautiful located polo fields in the world, was covered with close-mown grass. The side lines were protected by heavy boards and was marked off with white lines to mark the ends. The mounted officials had their quarters under a tent on the Ewa side of the field and the Hawaiian government band was protected by an awning. Hon. S. M. Damon, through whose generosity the polo players have been given the use of the fine grounds, was present, mounted on a high-stepping horse, and among others in carriages about the circle were Governor and Mrs. Carter, and prominent people not only of Honolulu but of Maui and Kauai. The colors of the teams—white for Maui and red and white for Kauai—were conspicuous in all parts of the amphitheater.

The accident to Wilbur caused him to be substituted for by Joe Taylor, an excellent little player. Wilbur was carried into the city in the Police Patrol wagon which was sent out from town for the purpose.

HOW POLO IS PLAYED.

The theoretical side of the game was explained in brochure form to the spectators as follows:

It is not the mission of all the players to devote their attention to hitting the ball, although the total efforts of each team are concentrated to that end. For example: When John Malina of the White and Red or A. Baldwin of the Whites, both playing No. 1 position, are seen riding, F. E. Baldwin of the Whites or A. H. Rice of the White and Red, playing No. 4, off to the corner of the field, the action is not due to a spirit of levity but is a serious endeavor to get the backs out of the way while numbers 2 and 3, James Spaulding and Charles Rice of the White and Red and W. O. Aiken and Geo. W. Wilbur for the Whites, carry the ball down the field to the goal. Thus the attack is made simultaneously along the line of battle—No. 1 skirmishes, Nos. 2 and 3 deliver the main attack and No. 4 guards the rear, covers the retreat and acts as a possible reinforcement. Watch for the team play; each man has his own work to do and there will be a purpose in every action.

The ground is about 300 yards long and 130 yards wide. The ball, of wood painted white, 3-1/8 ins. in diameter and not over 5 oz. in weight. Ponies are 1-2 hands and under, a hand being 4 inches. The game consists of four periods of fifteen minutes play, two minutes between each goal and seven minutes between periods. A goal is scored by sending the ball behind end lines to avoid a goal being scored by opponents, counts minus 1-4 deducted from the side making the safety play. Similarly a foul counts as minus 1-2.

Fouls are exemplified as follows: Bumping at an angle dangerous to player or mount. Zigzagging in front of a galloping player. Tripping or risking a trip of an opponent's pony. The player who last hit the ball, or the player who has entered on the line between the ball and the hitter at a safe distance ahead, or against players not in possession of the ball, the player following nearest the line of direction taken by the ball, owns the right of way.

On crossing a side line the referee throws in the ball at right angles, the players lined up on both sides. On crossing an end line a knock-in is allowed to the team at that end of the field. When players ride in opposite directions for a fall, it must be left on the right hand side of each player. One mallet may not interfere with another during a stroke, neither may it be placed across an adversary's pony. Pushing with the shoulder only is allowed, the elbow being kept close to the side. The ball must not be held in the arm, lap or hand nor be hit or kicked with any part of the person, but may be blocked by the person or a pony. The game may be stopped when a pony's gear is so disarranged that it is deemed dangerous to the rider by the referee. A hot stirrup or a broken martingale, unless liable to trip the pony, do not come under this head.

THE OFFICIAL REFEREE.

The officials of the day were as follows:

Referee—Geo. Angus.

Timekeepers—A. F. Judd and Clifford Kimball.
Linesmen—C. H. Cooke and J. K. Fleming.
Goal Judge—Harold Castle and Walter Metcalfe.
Official Scorers—L. R. Freeman.
Clerk of the Course—R. W. Atkinson.
Managers—Maui: C. C. Kramphar; Kauai: D. P. R. Isenberg.

The teams, with their mounts, were played as follows:

Kauai—No. 1. John Malina; Sunflower, Unikoa. Charlie, Bob Wilcox.
No. 2. James Spaulding; Pono, Petrola, Lady Bess, Beldame.
No. 3. C. A. Rice (captain); Sure Kela, Pickaninny, Lydia, Hawaii.
No. 4. A. H. Rice; Strawberry, Daisy, Enoke, Tommy.
Rufus Spaulding, substitute.

Maui—No. 1. H. A. Baldwin; General Bumps, Perhaps, Jubilee, Katrina.
No. 2. W. O. Aiken; Vixen, Proutie, Tom Thumb, Stephanus.
No. 3. Geo. W. Wilbur; Quickstep, Venus, Cocktail, Queen.
No. 4. F. E. Baldwin (captain); Foxy Grandpa, Cupitina, Gypsy, Pom Pom.
Joe Taylor, substitute.

In a nutshell the result of the playing by periods was as follows:

FIRST PERIOD.
Goals. Made by. Time. Club.
1. A. Rice.....2:35 m. K.
2. F. Baldwin.....3:25 m. M.
3. A. Rice.....2:30 m. K.
4. Aiken.....7:00 m. M.

SECOND PERIOD.
Goals. Made by. Time. Club.
1. Aiken.....1:50 m. M.
2. F. Baldwin.....3:25 m. M.
3. F. Baldwin.....3:30 m. M.
4. Malina.....1:04 m. K.
5. Spaulding.....3:45 m. K.
6. H. Baldwin.....5:04 sec. M.

THIRD PERIOD.
Goals. Made by. Time. Club.
1. Spaulding.....1:04 sec. K.
2. A. Rice.....1:04 m. K.
3. Spaulding.....54 sec. K.
4. Spaulding.....1:21 m. K.
5. Spaulding.....3:30 sec. K.
6. Malina.....4:40 sec. K.
7. A. Rice.....7:30 m. K.
8. C. Rice.....1:40 m. K.
9. Malina.....4:40 sec. K.

FOURTH PERIOD.
Goals. Made by. Time. Club.
1. Spaulding.....2:35 sec. K.
2. C. Rice.....1:51 m. K.
3. Malina.....1:50 m. K.
4. Malina.....3:40 m. K.
5. Malina.....2:00 m. K.
Total—Kauai, 18; Maui, 6.

FIRST PERIOD.

At the toss-in Kauai got the ball and started it out but F. Baldwin blocked it and then carried it into Kauai's territory. Rice of Kauai got it from him and then missed a stroke. F. Baldwin missed and Malina took a hit in an attempt to goal, but C. Rice took it in front of the goal, passing to Spaulding who made a beautiful drive. Malina as he was about to strike for goal, missed as his pony leaped at the time. He, however, crowded Frank Baldwin off, giving a chance for A. Rice, who picked the ball out from under a bunch and drove a goal. Time, 2:35.

In the next throw Malina got the ball, Spaulding carrying it down before Maui's goal, but was blocked by Aiken. Frank Baldwin sailed in and made a beautiful drive which hurled the sphere toward Kauai's goal posts, but it went to one side. There was splendid interference by the Kauai boys. There was considerable scrambling and passing back and forth until Frank Baldwin nervously malletted the ball up field and sent it flying between the posts. Time, 4 minutes.

Wilbur took the ball splendidly down the field but was unfortunately pocketed by H. Baldwin at a critical moment, the ball going to A. Rice who rode like mad up field with it but failed to score as F. Baldwin blocked prettily with a back hand stroke. A. Rice took another try and was successful. Time, 2 1/2 minutes.

In the next toss-in, it was noticed, as before, that Aiken and Wilbur were not playing the real game, in that they kept too much together leaving openings on either side for the Kauais to play with profit. This section of the game became interesting, although long. Tries for goals were frequent and beautifully played. Spaulding began to show what a splendid rider he was, but was given many hard rubs by F. Baldwin who was mounted on Foxy Grandpa. The Maui hits were infrequent, that is good, telling ones. Once the ball was before Maui's goal but with pretty playing Malina got it off again, after which Wilbur and Aiken took it up to Kauai's territory, and Aiken passed the ball between the posts. Time, 7 minutes.

SECOND PERIOD.

Baldwin took the ball at the start and drove it to the side line. Aiken made a beautiful stroke but Malina saved his side from losing by jamming the ball away. C. Rice took it on a long stroke, with F. Baldwin following on Capt. Glen Collins' former thoroughbred pony. Malina pursued Aiken but the latter bowled the ball between the uprights. Time, 1:50.

Kauai made a desperate effort to gain a goal at the next toss-in. As the players drove the ball over the end line Wilbur was seen to dismount and limp away. He was assisted off the field and Joe Taylor was substituted. Both the Baldwins worked hard, Frank playing not only as goal keeper but working up to Nos. 3 and 2 and even to 1, doing the greater part of the swift riding for his team. Malina did pretty work throughout but had to rub hard against Frank Baldwin. F. Baldwin finally drove another goal. Time, 5:25. The remainder of this period gave the Kauais two goals in succession followed by one for Maui, the goals being made quickly with quick, decisive striking and riding.

THIRD PERIOD.

The third period proved Maui's Waterloo, for Kauai ran up nine goals, the first being made in 54 seconds. The next goal made was the score 18 to 6. The spectators began hoping for Maui to get up again. But not another goal did Maui get during the remainder of the game.

(Continued on page 3.)

COUNTY LEGISLATION IS DISCUSSED BY GOVERNOR

Sound Reasons Why Full County Government Would be Unsatisfactory in These Islands. Meeting of the Commission Last Night.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Governor Carter spoke informally last evening before the County Act Commission as follows:

"I read while I was away the accounts of your opening meetings, wherein were indicated the varying ideas of persons appearing before you on this subject, showing the earnestness with which you have taken hold of this matter. I know little, however, of the extent to which you have progressed, or your modus operandi."

Chairman Cooper then outlined the views expressed by a number of gentlemen appearing before the commission at various meetings, quoting principally from Judge Dole, Justice Hatch and W. O. Smith. The questions propounded by the commission and sent to all parts of the islands for a wide and varied expression of views, were also read for the benefit of the Governor.

"The first question," said the Governor, "is one concerning the legal status of the entire matter, and is as to whether officials should be appointed or elected. I am not competent to pass upon that as it involves the limitations of the Organic Act and it is a question for the legal fraternity to settle. There should be no chances taken in this matter."

"The whole question of county government is one by which the people are seeking relief from a centralized form of government. It is pressed particularly by those residing on the other islands. They have felt that the officials in Honolulu who have the final say concerning governmental matters, are wholly apart and separate from them. They have little opportunity to be heard on improvements, or changes affecting their own interests."

"No doubt the conditions on these islands or the outer districts would be much improved if the people there were in closer touch with whatever form of government there may be over them. This would result in their taking more interest in public matters and becoming better citizens. But the difficulties surrounding the attempt of the people of this territory, to institute counties with legislative, judicial and executive departments, will bring about a unique condition of affairs."

VETOES AND APPOINTMENTS.

"When you ask me to express what I would consider the Executive's idea in this matter in order that your work would conform with such ideas so as to prevent a clash between your results and the final veto power, I would only answer that it is impossible for me, with the responsibility of the Executive upon me, to give a comprehensive reply. There are so many questions that arise. I can only decide on the question of the use of the veto power when the final matter comes to me eventually after the act has passed through the stages necessary to bring it to that point."

"Taking up these questions asked, the appointive power first—it seems to me that it is somewhat doubtful as to whether the Organic Act intended the Governor should make such appointments, but if so I doubt if such an act would be satisfactory to the Legislature. Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, the suggestion you make is the possible solution," (to establish county government with appointive offices and in case the Supreme Court knocked that out to permit the elective form to become effective.) "But I don't believe that is satisfactory. Would it meet the wishes of the people?"

"We must remember that we have only about 100,000 people in the Territory. Many of the districts on the other islands have not a large population, and from this point of view I sometimes doubt whether their craving for this particular form of government is wise, and I wonder whether or not their wishes cannot be met by some other course than actual county government—full-fledged county government such as is in operation on the mainland. I mean whether or not a modified form would not bring the people, in touch with the machinery over them and not be too expensive."

PORTO RICO'S EXAMPLE.

"I have been impressed with the situation in Porto Rico where conditions are somewhat similar to ours in that they had a full-fledged government and went through an entire change in going into the possession of the United States. I notice that there they have a measure of self-government, greater than we have here, in their municipal control of the cities and towns, where they have the election of their city officials and disbursements of the proportion of the tax which goes to the benefit of the municipality."

"It came principally to my attention as to whether or not such a course would not be, perhaps, the best method of answering this demand on the part of the people, by beginning with municipal government for such towns and villages as might desire it, and from that working into counties."

CONTROL OF UTILITIES.

"The question of the county control of schools, health matters, roads, bridges and wharves. On that I am strongly of the opinion that certain things should be done. I mean whether or not the proposition to make two counties on Hawaii, should be Territorial as some districts would be taxed too heavily to maintain them. Take such roads as are to be found around the circuit of Hawaii, the main arteries that lead from one district into another. The bulk of the traffic on these roads is through trucks. The district having a

through road might maintain it as such, but another district might not have much use for it and neglect it."

"Wharves: I believe strongly they should be under Territorial control."

HEALTH UNDER TERRITORY.

"Health matters: Decidedly Territorial. A conflict between local authorities on matters of health and epidemics might create a very unfortunate situation; such as the quarantining of one portion of an island against another, and the differences of opinion as to the necessity of quarantining might create a situation that would be distressing. Health matters ought to be under the general supervision of the Territorial department, just as they are coming to the conclusion on the mainland that the national board of health is of vital necessity and the only means by which differences can be leveled between States, for one State under the old way will say quarantine and a neighboring State will not and there is a conflict of authority."

ONE SCHOOL STANDARD.

"On educational matters, the necessity for one standard of teaching, the advantage of having teachers of the same standard so that they can interchange from one island to another brings forward the necessity for Territorial control of the educational department."

POLICE UNDER COUNTY.

"The question of the police and courts, and perhaps, of the roads, other than those I have mentioned, might well be given to county control to begin with."

HOLD TERRITORY'S ASSETS.

"There are other matters that arise which have not been touched upon by these questions you have propounded, which to my mind are important and are in line with questions involved in the distribution of the property of the Territory. I mean an asset of the Territory, paid for by Territorial taxes and refer to the right or the justice of dividing that and turning it over to the counties. To illustrate more forcibly, suppose a municipality were started in Honolulu. Is it just to the tax-payers of the other islands to turn the water works of Honolulu over to the municipality without any compensation or without anything given as security against the loss of that which is an asset to secure the Territorial debt?"

"Take for instance the question of our sewerage system, which was built prior to annexation by the issuance of Territorial bonds, the interest of which is being paid by the Territory. Would you turn that system over to Honolulu or the county of Honolulu without compensating the other islands for their loss of that asset?"

AN OVERWHELMING TASK.

"I am free to say that it seems to me like an almost overwhelming task that we are undertaking. The question of property—who is to establish the value of the property is all important. If it is right that the Territory should be compensated for its surrender of all interest in any of our public works then see the interminable work of finding out what that compensation should be."

"If county government is in force is it right for the Territorial government to allow a portion of its bonds to be used in the construction of county property? I sometimes doubt whether the people of the other islands would care so much for county government if it be a fact that the proceedings of the sale of Territorial bonds could not be used for anything local to the counties."

"These thoughts as to the financial relations of the county government with the Territorial government are an important factor in bringing to my mind the ease with which we could take hold of a municipal bill and put that in operation."

"I certainly think that if we establish a county for Oahu that we shall have no right to turn over to it the assets or the property of the Territory without a return. It might be the county could issue bonds and give them to the Territory. It is argued that the transfer of property to the counties is for the benefit of the same people and therefore it makes no difference. Such arguments show that the people giving expression to them have no idea of county government which is absolutely separate in its operations from the Territory as the Federal is from the State."

IN HEARTY ACCORD.

"I am in hearty accord with the feeling of the people of the Territory in their desire to bring about such changes here as will give them an opportunity for advancing the interests of the outer districts. If you can arrange some form that would tend to that end we will do great good to the people."

WANTS SIMPLE FORM.

"Whatever form of Act the commission passes upon I hope it will be as simple as possible and with as few officials as possible. All people vibrate between divided power and centralization. Many desire to decentralize and put final power in the hands of more than one."

five council sits a man from each district to represent his district's needs. Such a system in Hawaii, with representatives from each district sent to Honolulu to look after their districts would prove a partial solution of the situation. It is impossible to prophesy what will be the result of your deliberations, but I would prefer to see an Act that would put a check on extremes of county government."

"As to the statement that we should keep away from Congress I don't see why we should do so. Porto Rico has had its Organic Act changed once or twice already, but I would not take our local acts into Congress to be passed upon."

KEEP RASCALS OUT.

D. H. Case of Wailuku presented his views on County government in the following communication:

August 13, 1904.

T. McCants Stewart, Esq., attorney-at-law, Honolulu, (Secretary County Commission).

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 11th of July, wherein I am extended the privilege of expressing to the County Commission my views as to what the proposed county act should contain, and, in a general way, how such an act should be drawn, to hand.

Allow me to thank those to whom I am obliged for the favor.

Taking up the questions in the order submitted:

1. "Under the Organic Act can a county board of supervisors be elected by the voters?"

Ans. I do believe that, under the Organic Act, Boards of County Supervisors can be elected by the voters.

2. "If the Organic Act prohibits election, shall a county act be drawn providing for the election of supervisors by the voters, and be submitted to Congress for ratification?"

Ans. I do not favor the passage of a county act providing for the election of Boards of County Supervisors by the voters, and thereafter submitting the matter to Congress for ratification.

By so doing we would in effect say to Congress: "Here is our work; it is wrong, we know it is wrong, and we realize that it is the second time we have committed the same wrong, but our object has been to demonstrate to Congress what blunders she has made." As a voter and citizen I oppose such a course.

3. "Shall a county act be drawn carrying the Governor's right to appoint, and Congress be requested to amend the Organic Act so that the voters may thereafter elect county boards?"

Ans. Yes. I strongly believe that a large majority of the voters favor county government, and want it. However, that want should be satisfied by the Territorial Legislature by the passage of an act every section of which would be strictly within the provisions of the Organic Act.

I therefore favor the passage of a county act, carrying the Governor's right to appoint all boards. Then, if we want more than we are now entitled to, we can with good grace go to Congress and say, "Here, we have endeavored, and are still endeavoring, to do the best we can with the power granted unto us, but that power does not meet our wants as you can see." Then state what we need, and respectfully ask for it.

4. "Shall we base our county system permanently on the right of the Governor to appoint all county boards?"

Ans. No, not permanently.

5. "Shall the County Act provide for county control of education, health, roads, bridges and wharves?"

Ans. Yes, always keeping strictly within the provisions of the Organic Act; and I should have a county act so framed that under its provisions, or as far as possible, no racial, dishonest or incompetent man, if elected, could qualify and take office; have the act provide that every office holder elected (whose position required it) should provide surety in a surety company authorized to do business in this Territory, with the further provisions that, failing to secure such surety bond, the office should become vacant, and the position filled by appointment.

These latter suggestions are of course based on the theory of Congress broadening our powers.

Respectfully submitted,

D. H. CASE.

HILO BOARD OF TRADE.

The Hilo Board of Trade submitted an elaborate defense of the plan for a single county on the Island of Hawaii, as follows:

Hilo, Hawaii, August 15, 1904.
Hon. Henry E. Cooper, Chairman County Commission, Honolulu.

Sir: Further replying to your esteemed favor of July 18th, 1904, in re One County for the Island of Hawaii, we beg to submit to you a tabulated statement bristling with reliable data showing why this Island should be formed in one county only and also submit the following reasons:

Geographically considered, nature has interposed no obstruction to the classing of Hawaii as a unit whole; its shape is that of a triangle with apices at the North or Upolu Point, East or Kumuakahi Point and the South Point, called Kalahe, the distances roughly taken being ninety miles from North to East Point, seventy-five miles from East to South Point, and ninety-five miles from South to North Point. It has a total area of 4235 miles, divided among the eight sub-divisions or districts of the Island. Of these, the districts of North and a portion of South Kohala, Hamakua, Hilo and Puna lie on the windward, the districts of Kau, South and North Kona and a portion of South Kohala on the leeward sides.

The total population by the latest census, (1900) for the whole Island was 48,343—divided as per column No. 1 of enclosed tabulated sheet, showing in East Hawaii County a population of 31,832 or 79 per cent of the population of the entire Island and West Hawaii 16,511 or 20 per cent.

Re-arranging the above column for comparison of population on the leeward and windward sides, we add all of North Kohala and one-half of South Kohala to East Hawaii and find on the windward side 38,425 and on the leeward side 10,918 inhabitants.

Taken as a whole, the windward side of the Island comprises the fertile and

PRECINCT DIVISION

Increases Costs But Purifies the Methods.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

In a short time the division of some of the larger precincts in the Fourth and Fifth districts will be announced from the Secretary's office. Secretary Atkinson and Chief Clerk Buckland have been working on the matter for some time.

Governor Carter stated yesterday that the matter had been brought to his attention before he departed for the east and he was heartily in favor of it. Since then he says that pressure has been brought to bear to let the precincts remain as they are as the parties had their organizations complete within them, and the political divisions of the island should therefore not be disturbed.

"I have declined to accept this view of the case," said the Governor yesterday. "It is my belief that in crowded voting sections there is more or less likelihood of corruption than in precincts with smaller voting lists. In the latter class of precincts there is more opportunity for individuals to know one another. When a bus comes up to a booth in a heavy voting precinct, loaded with supposed voters, there is not always the opportunity to know whether this or that man has a real residence in the precinct. Where smaller groups of voters are maintained, this cannot occur."

"Of course this will increase the cost for each election, but in the interest of clean voting, it must be done. In some precincts where there is a very small voting list—too small—a portion of a heavy voting precinct can be added to it, thus entailing no added cost."

"Some of the politicians have told me that if certain precincts are divided it will break the machine. I would rather build up a new machine where everything will surely be conducted right than to keep a machine going where there is chance at times to find dishonest politics."

"I believe in the long run these people will find that the division of the precincts as outlined will be the better plan."

Among the precincts proposed to be divided in the Fourth district are the first, fourth, and eighth. In the Fifth district the "Fighting Seventh" is proposed for division, although it is said that the population of voters has been greatly diminished owing to the closing up of Kailhi Camp.

There are instances on Hawaii where a division of precincts would be beneficial, according to the Governor, where in cases men have to ride twenty miles to cast a vote. This, he believes, entails too much sacrifice on the part of the voter, and he proposes a division there to cut down the distance from home to ballot box.

YOU WILL NOT

be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief, as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective modern remedy known as **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Insomnia, Anemia, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Poor Digestion, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dalfé, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. "One bottle convinces." At chemists.

NO PROBATE COURT HERE

Point Decided in the Parker Case.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Judge Gear yesterday rendered a decision overruling the demurrer to the amended petition of J. S. Low, as next friend of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, to remove A. W. Carter as guardian.

The guardian is given five days in which to answer the complaint. In his conclusion the judge says:

"It seems to me that here, as in Florida and New Jersey, where the statute prescribes no particular mode of procedure, no such nicety in pleading is required as is required in a bill in equity."

The first question considered was that of jurisdiction, the demurrer having objected that the petition and motion purported to be brought before a Circuit Judge sitting in probate and that no Judge or Court of the First Circuit sitting in probate had jurisdiction to remove a guardian; also "that a proceeding before a Judge sitting in probate to remove a guardian is an improper proceeding in that the proper method of procedure for the removal of guardians is before a Judge sitting in equity."

Stating the case the judge says: "The claim of counsel for the guardian is that, the Legislature of 1903 having by Act 16 of the Session Laws of 1903 amended the Act relating to guardians and wards, by striking from the various sections of that Act the words 'of probate' and 'court' wherever they occur and by inserting in lieu of the word 'court' where so stricken out the word 'Judge,' the jurisdiction of the Probate Court over guardians and wards is thereby taken away."

"Counsel have cited many cases to the effect that probate courts are courts of statutory and limited jurisdiction and have only the powers conferred upon them by statute. They contend that, as the statute has been amended by striking out all reference to the 'Probate Judge' and the 'Probate Court,' the jurisdiction over guardians and wards reverts to the court of chancery, and that now chancery alone has jurisdiction."

Judge Gear considers the jurisdiction conferred upon the probate court before the amendment of the statute, "for the statute did not of itself create or confer jurisdiction upon such a court, unless by implication it that were possible." He finds that before the passage of the Organic Act the Legislature established in each of the Judicial Circuits a court styled the Circuit Court, giving all such courts and their judges a variety of powers, among others "to grant probate of wills, to appoint administrators and guardians," etc., on which he says:

"I have been unable to find any statute which either creates or confers jurisdiction on any court known as the 'Probate Court,' or any Judge styled the 'Probate Judge.' On the contrary, jurisdiction of all matters, which in over forty of the States is conferred on probate courts, is given to the Judges of the several Circuit Courts who have 'power at chambers' to hear and determine such matters."

CURIOUS SITUATION.

"I have been greatly surprised to find this condition of things, as many questions have been heretofore submitted for decision which involved the determination as to whether or not the so-called 'Probate Court' or a 'Court of Equity' had jurisdiction in the premises. The courts have heretofore proceeded upon the assumption that there was a court of probate here and this has never been questioned up to the present time so far as I know. That this should continue to be a matter of surprise for many of the statutes have referred to the 'Probate Judge' and 'Probate Court.'"

Some of these statutes are quoted, also many Supreme Court decisions in which the same terms are used. Judge Gear then proceeds to remark:

"But now that the jurisdiction of the 'Probate Court' is asserted to have been lost by this amendment to the statute in question, the question of the 'establishment' and the very existence of such a court is necessarily involved, for if there had been and is a Probate Court then the amendment to the statute becomes of great importance. The existence of such a court, however, cannot be proved by mere reference to it in a statute or a decision of the Supreme Court. There must be a statute creating such a court and conferring jurisdiction upon it before it can be judicially determined that the passage of a statute has deprived it of jurisdiction over any matter. The I have been unable to find and counsel, at the request of the court, failed to point it out. The only statute conferring jurisdiction over the matters in question gives the jurisdiction to the Judges of the several Circuit Courts at chambers."

NO PROBATE COURT.

The decision elaborates the foregoing proposition to show that, without probate judges or courts, the Circuit Judges are fully empowered to hear and determine all matters of probate. It is mentioned that there is no "equity division" any more than there is "probate division" in our judiciary system. "Prior to the passage of the amendment to the statute relating to guardians," the judge says, "it was the same Judge who was given the jurisdiction to hear equity matters that heard probate matters. Under the statute as it stood all proceedings were properly brought before the Judge of the Circuit Court and should have been addressed to him. Under the statute as it now stands should the same mode of procedure should be followed."

The amendment has no other effect than eliminating probate and equity divisions and making the status correctly describe the Judge having jurisdiction in

such matters by referring to him simply as Judge."

AN OLD LAW.

It is pointed out that as long ago as 1863 practically the same law was construed by the Supreme Court, when its Judges had the jurisdiction now exercised by Circuit Judges, on a motion to order an executor to give security or pay the money of the estate into court. Where it was objected that the remedy sought was only obtainable in a court of equity, the Supreme Court said:

"It is argued, and I think with great force, that under a fair construction of this provision this court possesses all the power that a court of equity could exercise in the premises. Nay, I conceive even more, for while a court of equity might, in a case calling for that species of relief, appoint a receiver, this court could remove an executor appointed by will, and appoint another in the shape of an administrator cum testamento annexo, which a court of equity could not do."

The Hawaiian decision is further quoted to the effect that under the Civil Code—of which the present law is almost a copy—the Hawaiian probate courts had always claimed and exercised a much larger jurisdiction than the English ecclesiastical courts, in fact having the same powers as were "generally exercised by probate courts in the several States of the North American Union." Further, it was held in the same decision that: "Full power is invested in the Supreme Court so to regulate proceedings in probate courts as to effectuate all their powers, and to promote justice between parties litigant before those courts. And I see no reason why a court of probate may not afford equal facilities with a court of equity."

LEGISLATURE MAKES COURTS.

It is observed that the functions relative to adoption of children, etc., do not constitute an "Orphans' Court" or a "Surrogate Court," and that to grant a writ of habeas corpus did not make a special court. All courts must be created by law. Neither the trial court nor the Supreme Court can create them, but they are solely creatures of legislative enactment. From all this Judge Gear is "clearly convinced that there is not in this jurisdiction such a court as a Probate Court, and that all jurisdiction in probate and equity matters is in a Judge of the Circuit Court simply as such Judge."

CONSTITUTIONAL POINT.

Attention is called to a point not raised by counsel, which the court thinks may be a "grave constitutional question." This is that the Organic Act vests the judicial power of this Territory in the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts and such inferior courts as were or might be established by the Legislature. For some reason it omits all mention of the Circuit Judges. "Upon this point," the court says, "there is an interesting case arising under a similar constitutional provision in California." Judge Gear does not feel called upon to decide the question involved in this provision of the Organic Act.

CAUSE OF ACTION.

Having concluded that he has jurisdiction, Judge Gear briefly considers the objections in the demurrer as to there not being facts in the petition to constitute a cause of action. A Massachusetts case is quoted where a complaint was held sufficient which merely stated that the respondent was an "unsuitable person to act as such guardian." Also a Florida case is cited where it was held sufficient that the court found it had jurisdiction of the subject matter.

EATENING THE CALENDAR.

Appeals have been sent up from the District Court of Honolulu in the following cases:

Chun Lo Jar, sentenced to nine months at hard labor for stealing a revolver.

Wm. McKinley, H. Kuey, C. F. England and W. C. Achi, fined \$10 and costs each for gambling.

Asaka, fined \$10 and costs for assault and battery.

Woods & Sheldon vs. F. K. Makino. Judgment for plaintiff for \$25.05.

Ah Kim vs. Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., Ltd., and Huestace-Peck Co., Ltd. Damages found against Huestace-Peck Co. for \$266.70 including costs, on account of this defendant's wagon injuring plaintiff while he was standing on the footboard of an electric car.

Emmett & Co., Ltd., vs. Kapiolani Estate, Ltd. Judgment for plaintiff for \$14.54.

A. G. Correa vs. Manuel Tavares Verdinho. Judgment for defendant with costs in suit for balance of attorney's fee of \$50. The defense was an alleged bargain that the fee would be \$25 if the case ended in the District Court and \$50 more if it went up on appeal. A note prosequi was entered, ending the case.

Verdinho was charged on December 1, 1901, with shooting his wife in the leg. His son retained Correa, who with M. G. Silva went to the house of the disturbed family to arrange about the fee.

Chung Tong Chung vs. Luke Mong Wa. Judgment for plaintiff for \$156.50.

Whitney & Marsh, Ltd., vs. Elizabeth K. Pratt. Judgment for plaintiff for \$60.45.

K. Tanaka vs. R. Tanaka, defendant, and K. Kimoto, garnishee. Judgment for plaintiff for \$113.63.

Luke Mong Wa vs. Lee Sing alias Yee Wo. Judgment for plaintiff for \$90.62.

Jas. L. Holt, assessor of taxes, vs. Manuel S. Perry. Judgment for plaintiff for \$82.75.

Hop Kee vs. J. P. Mendiola. Judgment for plaintiff for \$147.62.

Manuel de Silva vs. Lum Hee Chang. Judgment for plaintiff for \$222.40.

Bancroft, Whitney Co. vs. Emmett May. Judgment for defendant with costs in suit for \$181.30.

P. H. Burnett vs. Blanche C. Walker and John B. Bowler. Judgment for plaintiff for \$244.50.

Chong Sen vs. Ng See Fook, defendant, and W. H. Crawford, garnishee. Judgment for plaintiff for \$87.74.

COURT NOTES.

The late Hugh C. Reid's estate is shown by David Dayton, administrator, in his inventory to consist of a Luso street leasehold at a rental of \$100 a year and taxes, the lease to expire July 1, 1935, also pattern maker's tools, household effects and cash deposits amounting to \$451.10.

Defendants in the case of J. M. Munsar vs. Metropolitan Pilihihihi will move before Judge Robinson tomorrow to have a day set for the trial.

COUNTY LEGISLATION IS DISCUSSED BY GOVERNOR

(Continued from page 2.)

productive portion from the sea coast to mountain, while the leeward portion is largely barren and arid on the lower levels, dotted with fertile and productive tracts on the upper slopes, interspersed, however, by valueless lava wastes of great areas.

The development of this section has not kept pace with that on the windward side, the latest statistics showing an alarming diminution in, First, population. Second, output and tonnage of food products raised for export, domestic or foreign. Third, depreciation in values through the collapse of the sugar and coffee interests in the two Kona's.

On the windward side of the Island, the converse has been the rule and at every hand are emphasized the conditions of increase of population, extension in all branches of commerce and industry and agricultural development, in constant increasing value and marked appreciation, in taxable values and returns to the Territorial Government.

These statements are borne out by a reference to the table, column No. 2, compiled from the tax lists. The returns for the year 1904 have been omitted, being as yet incomplete, but the immense losses suffered in the Kona and Kau districts, to which attention has been called, will show a further marked decrease in both values and population.

From the lists we gather that of the total amount of taxes collected from the whole Island for the year 1903—\$283,299.78 or 72.84 per cent came from East Hawaii and only \$105,644.94 or 27.16 per cent from West Hawaii.

The districts were placed in this order to conform to the Counties as arranged by the late County Act, the former representing East, the latter West Hawaii County. The suggestion has been made to remove Hamakua from the East County to the West, transferring Kau from the West to the East County. The showing made by this change would be but an unimportant one, inasmuch as the total gain of Hamakua to the West County would be but \$11,887.53.

Again we see that the suggested substitution of Hamakua for Kau would not sensibly affect the ratio, the East side still remaining numerically superior, in the ratio of 62 per cent to 38 per cent, as per census of 1900.

The population in the first four districts has materially increased since the census of 1900, and this contention is borne out by a review of the poll tax lists for 1903; see column No. 3, showing East Hawaii had 13,176 tax payers, or 73 per cent and West Hawaii, 4862 or 27 per cent.

There are 18,038 taxpayers on the 1903 lists which indicates further that the receipts in road tax, see column No. 4, were as follows:

East Hawaii, \$26,532 or 73 per cent.

West Hawaii, \$9,724 or 27 per cent.

The total road mileage, not including homestead roads in North and South Kona, on the Island of Hawaii, is about as shown in column No. 5, showing East Hawaii with 209 miles or 41.66 per cent and West Hawaii, 280 or 58.34 per cent.

The road taxes are a special deposit to be drawn upon for road work only; comparing the same with the road mileage as per column No. 6, we find East Hawaii paid \$121.76 per mile of road and West Hawaii \$34.72.

From the Treasurer's Report for the year ending June 30th, 1902, we find that the Current Account Receipts from all sources during that period from the Island of Hawaii to have been \$527,158.13, as per column No. 7, showing East Hawaii contributed \$403,466.48 or 76.5 per cent, and West Hawaii \$123,691.65 or 23.5 per cent.

The total amount of expenditures from Current Account Receipts during the same period were about \$221,334.00, as per column No. 8, showing that East Hawaii received \$130,188.00 or 58.8 per cent of what they paid in and West Hawaii received \$91,146.00 or 41.2 per cent of what they paid in.

The array of figures herewith given demonstrates not alone that dual county system would be impracticable whatever the combination, but that a single system is essential for the common welfare and prosperity of all.

This really is the question of moment, and this is why the trend of opinion points to the single county idea.

Coming next in importance to the question of county forms, comes the question and choice of county seat. Local pride, local interests, the factors of accessibility or remoteness of contiguous areas that can be rendered tributary, proximity of such proposed center to a harbor for the accommodation of shipping or to arteries of travel, or located at the terminus of railway connections, all such are factors that must be duly weighed, considered and settled at the outset, in order that the final outcome may result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

Among the many expressions of opinion that have voiced the public sentiment on this question, the preponderating choice appears to have fixed upon Hilo as being the one place possessing all the requirements enumerated.

Nestling at the foot of high hills almost reaching down to the water's edge, and flanked on either side by precipitous bluffs that fortify, could render it impregnable to assault, with a harbor covering more than 1500 acres and deep enough and spacious enough to float all the navies of the Pacific, already possessing wharves where vessels of heavy draft can come at low or high tide and embark or disembark passengers, load and discharge freight day and night the year round.

It has a population of about 5000, contains men of money and energy, who have made of it a great business port. It has big things on extensive streets, banks, stores, schools, churches and libraries.

It is lighted by electricity, has railroad, steamship, motor, bus, and ferry service, hotels, parks, stores,

stables and markets.

It has a railroad of over 50 miles in length, tapping the extensive resources of Oahu and Puna, bringing them into intimate touch with the markets of the mainland, with the prospect of a second railway enterprise soon to tap the wealth of the Central and North Hilo districts, as well as Hamakua and the Kohala's.

Hilo has resources valued in the millions; it pays a large proportion of the taxes assessed on this Island; it remits a large proportion of the current receipts to the Territorial Government, nor have its resources reached their limit. The work of development has but just begun. Its resources remain all but untouched and offer inducements to the small capitalist or the independent farmer unequalled in any other Island or District of the group.

Nature has amply endowed Hilo with all those characteristics that go to make possible the growth of an important city that shall be the nucleus of expansion in wealth for the whole Island, and for these reasons, Hilo should and must be the County Seat of the County of Hawaii.

The critic may object on the ground of remoteness from the other centers of the Island, but this objection can easily be met by a comparison of the distances between main points on the Island of Hawaii, and time of travel.

The distances from Hilo to the principal towns and ports of the Island of Hawaii are as follows:

From Hilo going North—

	Over-land, miles.	Coast-wise, miles.	Stage time, days.
Honolulu	47.5	40	1
Waimea	70	11	1 1/2
Kaunaloa	82	85	1 1/2
Mahukona	92	75	2
Kohala	92	2	1
Kailua	111	119	2 1/2
Kealahou	125	129	2 1/2

From Hilo going South—

	Over-land, miles.	Coast-wise, miles.	Stage time, days.
Volcano House	31	0	1/2
Punaluu	58	70	1
Honouliuli	63.6	75	1
Walohinu	68	1	1
Hoopuloa	89	126	2
Hookena	103	138	2
Kealahou	111	145	2 1/2

From Hilo to Waimea, the time of travel is cut down by regular stage route connections from Hilo that cover the distance in 13 hours, actual travel, and the railroad now proposed, with Hilo as the starting point and Waimea or Kohala as the terminus, will still further reduce the time of travel between these points to a minimum, eventually enabling the traveler to arrive in Kailua on the evening of the same day.

Approaching Kona by way of the Volcano, the traveler finds himself at the latter point within 3 hours of his leaving Hilo by taking the trains of the Hilo Railroad so that a train leaving Hilo at 7 a. m., with stage connections, will bring him to the Volcano House by 10 o'clock, giving him ample time to cover the remaining distance of 35 miles to Waiohinu before nightfall. With Hilo as the central point, either route would commend itself.

It would appear that a more direct and shorter line of connection and communication between the Kona and the Hilo side might easily be effected.

Already the so-called Kaunaloa road cuts inland for nearly 7 miles above the town of Hilo and to within a short distance of the lower extremity of the flow of 1855-6, at an elevation of about 1650 feet. The material composing this lava is most favorably adapted for use in road construction, being friable, as well as durable.

Extending the road up this flow, which interposes no serious obstacles in the way of grade or road material, would require about 13 miles of construction to the point called Haleakala, elevation, 500 feet. Flanking the road on either side are the Government lands of Waialeale and Pihouia, which may be looked upon as farming lands eventually to be opened up for settlement.

Leaving the flow of 1855 at the aforementioned point, this road would continue for 8 miles, crossing the upper line of the Hilo forest on Pihouia and Humuola on the Mauna Kea slopes and opening up the undeveloped values of the Hilo and Hamakua uplands, with eventual connection to Waimea distant only 40 miles, finally reaching Kealahou, on Kahe, elevation 6600 feet, another Government land with lease about to expire.

From Kealahou, a wagon road now encircles the base of Mauna Kea to Waimea and could be followed for 12 miles to near the base of the hill called Pau Keekee, one of the chain of hills near the common mauka angle of the Hamakua and the South Kohala districts.

From Pau Keekee, the connection could be made with the present Waimea-Kona road below the Keamoku sheep station on the South Kohala North Kona boundary, distant only 14 miles from Waimea, and a distance of 24 miles from Kailua and 28 from Kealahou.

This route is through a rich country, unbroken by irregularities or obstacles, of a grade not exceeding 6 per cent and mostly what is of most vital importance, being the shortest distance over the finest lands of this Island.

The following is a resume of the foregoing statements:

	Table of distances and elevations from Hilo to Kona points. The outer column of figures indicates the distance between places.	Mis. Elev. D.B.P. App.
End Kaunaloa	road, 47.5 miles	7.0 1630
1855 flow Kaunaloa	road built	200 1600 12.0 8 p.m.
Honolulu	road built	40 1500 1.0 8 p.m.
Waimea	road built	11 1500 1.0 8 p.m.
Kaunaloa	road built	85 1500 1.0 8 p.m.
Mahukona	road built	75 1500 2.0 8 p.m.
Kohala	road built	2 1500 1.0 8 p.m.
Kailua	road built	119 1500 2.5 8 p.m.
Kealahou	road built	129 1500 2.5 8 p.m.

Honolulu-Kailua junct.	70.0	1500	road built
Honolulu-Kailua junct.	74.5	1500	road built
Kailua at beach	74.0	24.0	road built
Kealahou road junct.	88.0	1500	14.0 road built
Total mileage of road	21		
Allowing for curves to overcome grades if necessary	5		
A total mileage to be constructed	26		

Cost of Construction—Citizen labor, as follows:

13 miles of lava road construction	\$21,964
8 miles mixed pahohoe construction	21,542
10 miles along old lava construction	24,560

Cost of construction \$68,066

Overhauling 12 miles from Kealahou to Pau Keekee 6,000

Making a total cost of \$74,066

With this Island as one county, the local steamship companies might be willing to change their schedule, touching at Kailua and running into Hilo, if not, there is nothing to prevent the formation of a local company to run such a steamer service, which would do much to develop the cultivation of bananas, pineapples and other fruits in Kona, which would thus have an outlet, through Hilo, to the San Francisco market.

Either or both of the above methods of communication would do much to cement together the different sections of the Island and create a bond of sympathy between all the people.

Reviewing the general propositions laid down as supported by the arguments presented, the intelligent, broad-minded and progressive citizen is led to but one conclusion:

First, That a division of this Island at the present time into two counties would be unwise and expensive.

Second, That the laws of natural selection and gravitating force impel the choice of Hilo as the logical center of the body politic in that county.

There will be linked in indissoluble bands the interests of the two sections, the prosperity of the one furnishing the helpful stimulus to the uplifting of the other.

In closing our communication, we beg to state the reasons therein advanced are the deductions made from the answers received to a circular letter, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, sent out to all the districts of this Island and are not the expressions of our body alone.

Trusting we have been able to give you some facts that will assist in convincing your honorable body of the necessity of having only one county for this Island.

We beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,
THE HILLO BOARD OF TRADE,
By E. N. Holmes, President,
By H. Vicars, Secretary.

Hilo, Hawaii, July 27, 1904.

Dear Sir: The Board of Trade of Hilo has been requested by the Chairman of the County Commission to forward to him all the information and data possible, supporting his contention that there should be but one county on this Island.

This committee has been appointed by the president of the Board of Trade to collect and present this data and we will be under obligations to you, if on receipt of this letter, you will be kind enough to give us the benefit of any and all reasons that appeal to you as to why we should have only one county on this Island and the county seat at Hilo.

Will you kindly give us as much enlightenment as possible, particularly as to the economy and convenience of the arrangement, also say what you can regarding the ways, means and expenses of getting to Hilo from the other districts, and any recommendations you can make to better these without the expenditure of much money. Will you also give us distances from these other districts.

A full and prompt reply, addressed to any member of this committee will be much appreciated and if it is the desire not to have us use your name, kindly so indicate and we will refrain from doing so.

Respectfully submitted for your consideration,

J. W. MASON,
P. PECK,
HENRY HAYES,
Committee.

Hanapepe Flooded.

Last Wednesday a week ago will be long remembered by rice and vegetable growers of Hanapepe valley in that a cloud burst occurred about midnight of Tuesday and caused a freshet the like of have never been seen for a long time back to come down the valley and moved down bananas, rice and other vegetable growths of the lower lands by the wholesale. This and the extra high tide caused by the new moon made the Hanapepe flat around the bridge look like Thursday.

Rain fell in torrents around the head of Lawai gulch and did a trifle damage to the roads, but filled the reservoirs around there to overflowing—Garden Island.

ATTACKS OF COLIC, cholera morbus, pains in the stomach, dysentery and diarrhoea come on suddenly and so often prove fatal before a physician can be summoned, that a reliable remedy should always be kept at hand. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has no equal as a cure for these ailments. It never fails to give prompt relief even in the most severe cases. It is pleasant to take and every household should have a bottle at hand. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

PARDON FOR INFLUENCE

Governor Refuses An Odd Political Request.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Governor Carter yesterday pardoned from prison Jose Rodriguez and Maneau Monlo, two Porto Ricans convicted at Hilo for holding up a Japanese hackdriver on the Volcano Road about a year ago.

The Governor stating his reasons for extending executive clemency to the men, said:

"I pardoned these Porto Ricans on the recommendation of Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii and others. Although the men pleaded guilty to the charge, yet I find on examining the case thoroughly that there were extenuating circumstances surrounding it which give me grounds for granting the pardons."

"A Japanese hackdriver telephoned to the Sheriff that he had been held up by two men, Porto Ricans, and asked for help. Officers were sent up from Hilo and they met two Porto Ricans on the road, one having a hack lantern and the other some harness. They were walking toward town. Their story was that the hack man had suffered a runaway and they had helped him to fix his harness, when he suddenly bolted and went away."

"The men did plead guilty but they state that they did so as the interpreter told them that it would be the easiest way out of the difficulty and they would probably go scot-free. On their plea of guilty they were sentenced to two years, I believe. They have been exemplary prisoners and are now trustees."

"I have had other requests for executive clemency, one being

Hawaiian Gazette.

Published at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month \$ 5.00
Per Month, Foreign 75
Per Year 50.00
Per Year, Foreign 60.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : AUGUST 26

LANDS AND SETTLERS.

The Republican Territorial platform ought to contain a strong plank in favor of opening up the public lands to settlement. There are enormous reaches of territory on these islands, particularly on Hawaii, which ought to be producing something besides lanana and guavas. No more susceptible soil exists than that of volcanic origin; and we have a climate which is friendly to specialized agriculture. Sisal, tobacco, pineapples, bananas, vanilla, limes, alligator pears, chutney mangoes, peanuts, castor beans, wine and table grapes, possibly cocon, are crops that promise well; and as side issues are eggs, fowls and dairy products, honey, okra, asparagus, watermelons and many staple vegetables. There are thousands of well-to-do farmers in the States, tired of cold weather and low prices and having a common longing for a land of perpetual June, who could be interested in Hawaii by the chance to get farms. Such men as well as farmers who have their competencies to make have been writing here for months asking for data, but the Government with all its land has not put them on the track of any. We believe that a liberal land policy coupled with such an effort at colonization as our laws provide for would sooner or later put Wailaia all over the Territory.

The offer of land is the surest way to get people—and people, not necessarily transient people either, are what Hawaii wants. Moreover, this policy would keep many of the people we now have, for if our Portuguese could colonize on the soil, we should hear of no more schemes to take them to Mexico. In the matter of quick results, the colonization idea beats the tourist propaganda out of sight, for it is so much easier to work and it is sure that the settlers would meet the community half way.

We may as well face the exact truth in respect of tourists. California is an intercepting market. It has the first chance at the people we are after and it intends to keep all of them that can be induced to stay. So far it has succeeded, as the tourists we got last winter cost more than they came to and we hear of no others in sight. With low ocean fares the situation might improve, but this concession has been refused. Even excursion rates are high. The question therefore comes up whether Hawaii had not better try for the settlers who want to come and stay rather than for the tourists whom we must fight California to get for a few weeks at a time. The advertiser is not prepared to urge the abandonment of the tourist propaganda yet, but it would like to see the efforts divided for a while between tourists and settlers with a view of finding which venture promises best. It is an issue between a permanent, taxpaying population and a few uncertain guests; and it certainly behooves us to test the matter fully.

The Republican party of the nation is wont to boast, as it has in many of its platforms, that it opened the public domain and made homes for the people. The homestead law was one of the most beneficial acts of Republican statesmanship. The great West was settled and the railroads built by it. It is but lengthening the work which the founders of the party began to rescue the uplands of Hawaii from the wilderness and make it blossom with the fruits of thrift and industry. Here, in a territory as large as Massachusetts, is ample room for a great and thrifty white population. Could the Republicans of Hawaii do more for these islands and for themselves than to fill the vacancy?

THE DEMOCRATIC WEATHERCOCK.

The national democratic party of 1904 should adopt the weathercock as a symbol. In most parts of the mainland the weathercock changes rapidly and frequently during each day, and fairly represents a party that has slid off the constitution, that is governed by its by-laws, which can be quickly amended without a two-thirds vote, and that, with its weather eye upon the spoils, has no regard to its own historical consistency and embraces a diversity of antagonistic elements, only temporarily held together by the cohesive attraction of public plunder. With a respectable negative at the head, who practically endorses the leading features in Republican administration, with a platform largely stolen from the Republicans, and with W. J. Bryan and his numerous followers as the apostles of un-American socialism, the dynamical combination hardly needs a match or a fuse to insure its explosion.

In this territory, however, the weathercock may be an inappropriate democratic emblem, for here the trade winds at least blow with considerable steadiness. Curtis P. Iaukea, in his own person, has been selected not only as the standard bearer but as the standard itself. This is peculiarly felicitous. He is the natural figure-head of his last political affiliations. A man may be married three times in his life, and yet retain a certain business and social position. It is possible even, in some communities, for him to hold up his head, with his three spouses all living at the same time, provided his divorce were regularly obtained. But for a man to marry three times in one year and have his divorce proceedings

run into each other, would turn the stomach of a professional bigamist. How could Curtis P. Iaukea tamper so wantonly with political affection? Why, only a short year ago, there or thereabouts, he wooed the Republican maiden, blushing in her modest consciousness of his approach, in tones as sweet as the melodies of his native Hawaii. On his bended knees, with the odors of island flowers exhalant from his person, his face suffused with tenderness, and the crystal drops of love showering from his soft eyes, he vowed the constancy of a bearded pard of the age of chivalry. The moment the rites were performed, however, because the fair young wife had a settlement, which he had overlooked before marriage and which she refused to divide, he left her and she gladly consented to a dissolution of the union.

His next was Miss Home Rule, and she was easily captured because Iaukea had originated in her family, although he had repeatedly changed his affections in his earlier life. With her apparently he was at home. Their melodious voices blended in those exquisite strains, in which tribe and chief and monarch and republic were sweetly delineated—and regretted. There was a perfect diapason of the antique and the superseded, and when the ceremony was performed, the hearts of Miss Home Rule's numerous relations literally glowed with anticipations of a new regime, in which annexation would be forgotten and Iaukea's rich baritone lead the chorus of the past.

But again there had been miscalculation. The item of support had been forgotten, and the parties to the union were poor in everything except sentiment. The fresh and roseate dream was shattered. Another divorce became inevitable and was procured without the formality of service or even the publication of summons. The fact is that Miss Home Rule, deceived and betrayed, consented gladly to the sundering of a tie that is sometimes thought to be indissoluble. Iaukea was growing older and he could not live without a wife, and he also needed a fixed position and an income. Therefore, with a parting sigh commingled with a hopeful smile, he turned to the antique dame of Hawaiian democracy, and was speedily clasped in her arms, while, for the third time within a year, there or thereabouts, the marriage bells were sounded.

It was a rare and an inspiring scene. W. A. Kinney was the priest and he waxed eloquent over the performance, which to every one but him was old. He had been opposed to the match, and thought it smelt of Lucifer, but meditation had set his fancy free, and now he felt that such matches were made in Heaven and he blessed his children with an exhortation that flattered the democratic soul. C. W. Ashford was cool but offered no remonstrance. Arthur Wilder was the bride man, invested the ceremony with blue light shed upon the centralization of the territorial government, and predicted a sweeping absorption of offices throughout the Union as the sure consequence of the marital acquisition. Iaukea not only will vacate the offices, but he will fill them too. This is the dire prospect, unfolded to the trembling Republicans, who formed a large part of the audience, when the third marriage within a year, there or thereabouts, was formalized.

What Mr. Roosevelt or Governor Carter will do or can do is beyond conjecture. Probably they had better adopt the abandoned Home Rulers and, by novelties in their bill of fare, endeavor to keep the hungry Lothario and his last bride out of the Republican feast, now set for the month of November.

THE PORTUGUESE EXODUS.

In reference to the exodus of Portuguese from the Hawaiian Islands, intelligent men of that extraction, now citizens of the United States, assign reasons for the movement which, in any event, whether sound or not, deserve public consideration. They claim that Portuguese labor made the plantations a success, but that the mere difference of ten cents per day led to the substitution of Japanese. They further claim that the Portuguese cannot live so cheaply as the Japanese, and that nearly all the money they earn is spent here and distributed among merchants and small traders and mechanics, while the Japanese live mainly on the products of their own country, to which they send all their profits. This it is insisted is the result of a policy that is "penny wise and pound foolish."

But their complaints do not stop at this point. They assert, as the fact is, that the Portuguese inhabitants consist chiefly of families, which are thrifty, industrious, and well versed in small farming. In other parts of the United States, they are welcome and are deluged with invitations for permanent settlement. Here they declare it is impossible for them to secure homes, owing to the policy of holders of large tracts of land, backed by the Territorial government. It is the general aspiration of their countrymen, as they say, to own their homes in fee, and to develop them in such a manner as to make them productive. In this Territory, they find themselves blocked in every direction. The sensible men who discuss the question, furnish illustration upon illustration of this fact. For example, they point to the Punch-bowl district in Honolulu, inclusive of the crater, which, if divided into small tracts and made available for settlement on reasonable terms, they feel certain could be speedily and densely inhabited and cultivated, with the result of adding largely to the local wealth and population. But they state that, under what they consider the present suicidal policy of the Territory, the greater part of this district is held under a lease, which has yet about eighty years to run; that the Portuguese can only obtain short terms, at "all the traffic will bear," and that, when these terms expire, renewal can only be had at exorbitant rates, which no class of citizens can afford to pay, and not even then with any prospect of ultimate purchase.

The situation on and surrounding Punch-bowl is applied to those cities in other parts of this and of the entire

group of islands. In Hawaii, it is asserted that, in North and South Kona and in other districts, an average family could almost if not quite earn its subsistence on ten or twenty acres of land, if title could be acquired, but that land owners and the government will not furnish such opportunities, and under the leasehold system, forest reservations and in numerous other ways, absolutely stop immigration and settlement.

Finally it is positively declared that, if the planters would adopt the plan of encouraging Portuguese laborers and the grouping of families on the plantations in lieu of the present system, if the Territory would stimulate small farming by the application of the principle of the National Homestead Law, and if a preference were discriminatingly shown for the addition of permanent citizens to our population, especially in diversified farming and horticulture, not only would the present exodus be arrested but a large and desirable immigration would follow.

It is evident that these points will justify and indeed demand careful examination and reflection. In Ireland, and everywhere else, the plan of landlordism and the concentration of land in the hands of the few, may have enormously enlarged individual fortunes, but it has always failed to produce general prosperity. If the Territorial lands were administered by the Federal authorities, the same beneficial consequences, under our free and liberal institutions, would follow in the Hawaiian Islands that have been experienced in every State and in every other Territory within the Union. It is certainly within the province and within the power of the executive and legislative branches of the local government to analogize our system to that which, for many years, has proved so successful on the mainland, and has been the most influential factor in national promotion.

CARTER AND PUBLIC LANDS.

There is not much encouragement to small farmers in this interview with Governor Carter lately gave the well-known correspondent, Frank G. Carpenter. We quote:

"How about men with money? Are there many opportunities for good investment?"

"Yes," Gov. Carter replied, "but the conditions are not far different from those of other parts of the United States. It takes large capital to operate a sugar plantation, and the best of the sugar lands are taken up and in cultivation. There are some opportunities in coffee-growing and in raising pineapples and other fruits for shipment to the United States. The available lands are comparatively few. The Islands all told have an area about one-fourth as large as the State of West Virginia, and a very large proportion is mountainous and uncultivable. Such of the soil as can be used is, in many places, exceedingly rich; but, as I have said, the best lands are already owned and have been so for many years."

"Are there not some Government lands?"

"Yes, there are altogether about 2,000,000 acres, but much of it is sterile or inaccessible, or covered with lava. There are perhaps 500,000 acres that have some value, and half of that amount is good land. The Government is anxious that its lands should be taken up by small planters, but, at 100 acres to the man, they could accommodate comparatively few people."

This paper differs from the Governor in its views of the land question on several essential points.

(I) Present ownership of the best lands does not imply that people coming here with money cannot purchase acreage property, especially from grazing tracts.

(II) Land called sterile is shown to be productive of sisal, a salable crop. Moreover there is no land here as sterile to look at as that of Southern California which has been made to yield abundant returns. Generally speaking, the land in Hawaii is far from sterile. We hold that there are not less than 1,000,000 acres of public lands here upon which livings may be made.

(III) One hundred acres to the man (or family) is not necessary. In Southern California it is estimated that twenty acres, well-cultivated, will support a family and do something more. The 100 acre idea is derived from corn and potato belts, not from the specialized agriculture of the tropics. If the whole susceptible area of Hawaii were divided into fifty acre tracts, it ought to sustain 20,000 families or 100,000 people. Observe other tropical islands and the sub-tropics of California—the latter a country of sand and drought yet carrying a large population and seeking more.

(IV) The question of getting farmers does not depend upon the extent of public lands alone. Bring the people here and there will be a movement in all sorts of real estate.

It won't take very much "hoodooing" by the local government on this land question to create a strong public feeling in favor of Federal control of our public lands and their opening to settlers under the Homestead law.

FRUITFUL PROMOTION.

At Sacramento, California, 140 organizations for promotion were lately represented in a convention, the object of which was to perfect the already remarkable unity of the counties, the municipalities, the farmers, the merchants, the manufacturers, and all other classes, in concerted and harmonious movements for the advancement of the State. The keynote to the proceedings was permanent improvement and permanent additions of the best elements of population. The program was carried out without a hitch and on practical lines. It was shown that California led the Union in associations each operating within its particular sphere, and all co-operating for the general benefit. Sectional jealousies and rivalries have evidently been extinguished. California was contrasted with Japan, as larger in area, possessing double the quantity of arable land, and as quite as capable of supporting

forty-five millions of people as the sentinel of western progress on the oriental verge of the Pacific.

The Convention was notable for its definiteness in the collection of facts, for its systematic apportionment of work, so as to avoid duplication and waste, and for its centralization of purpose. The new machinery which it set in motion deserves close attention. It provided for a distinct promotion committee in each county, to be also represented in the State body. It established a State Publicity Committee, "to plan an advertising campaign." The division of large tracts for the benefit of small farmers was very ably considered. The Secretary of the California Central Coast Counties Improvement Association defined the converging point of the efforts in the country districts to be "to get settlers to come, and, when they came, to locate them properly."

In San Francisco, there is a large committee of representative business men, selected by the California Promotion Committee, to receive visitors, and not only to extend hospitality to them but to supply them with accurate information and to aid them in exploring the various opportunities for the use of capital and for the application of business energy and enterprise. The whole State is being at once improved and adorned. Facilities for communication especially including good roads, are extended in all directions. Apparently there is no conceivable feature of development that is overlooked. The Merchants' Association of San Francisco publishes a monthly summary of results, which, for hard sense and for a condensed exposition of effective work, is not excelled in the United States. Without touching the realm of boss politics, moreover, it watches the use and the distribution of public money, and throws its great weight into the scale of civil service. Only a few days ago it brought the Mayor of San Francisco up with a round turn because he had sought to minimize the value of this important branch of civic administration.

A State population rapidly nearing the two million figures and property in the commercial metropolis of the Pacific, assessed at over five hundred millions and subjected to a low rate of taxation, are the forcible endorsements of the concerted labors of the last few years. The export trade alone of San Francisco has increased from \$38,172,902.00 in 1900-1 to \$17,821,322.00 in 1903-4. For the proposed extension, to be held on the completion of the Panama Canal, h Convention Hall has already been planned, that would convert the projected St. Mary's Square, into one of the most attractive spots upon the American continent. Meanwhile, at the St. Louis Exposition, the San Francisco Building is a center of world-wide interest, and such illustrated lectures as J. W. Erwin is giving on irrigation and other topics attract great crowds, which are filled with enthusiasm over the descriptions of the advantages and the possibilities of the banner Western State.

Only 2,100 miles further west and south, the Hawaiian Islands, in the main track of the vast commerce of the present century, lie comparatively inert, Honolulu, in which there is an unusual proportion of sagacious and trained business men and much unused capital, dreamily awaits the propulsion of prosperity. The Territory is virtually unrepresented at St. Louis. Its fertile soil, rich beyond comparison, in its widest spaces is dormant, clothed only with the fine aspirations of nature for systematic industry. Strong men, eager to use their money and their experience for their own benefit, which means Territorial progress, not only find no help but encounter stolid opposition, and turn reluctantly away. The discursive efforts to attract tourists center in the hotels, and the "snowy slopes," if there are any, glitter unbroken in the sun, while the green and golden fields of the islands mainly lie in shining isolation, expectant of the inevitable period when American vigor and American brains will enforce their appropriation and their use.

These contrasts are educational, if they are fairly realized. There are signs in the air which indicate that they may be one day obliterated.

The counties, if they are formed, will not get much from the Territory owing to the fact that the public property is an asset against the bonded indebtedness. What they obtain will come mostly from the pockets of their own residents, a fact which will make the ultimate expression on county government sound like the wolf's long howl on Unalaska's shore.

Judge Charles Sumner Lobinguer of Omaha, Nebraska, recently appointed a judge of the Court of First Instance at Manila, is a through passenger on the steamship Doric.

R. W. Breckons, U. S. District Attorney, returned with Mrs. Breckons and child in the Ventura. Besides attending the Republican convention at Chicago and paying a visit to Washington, Mr. Breckons had a long rest with trout fishing at his old Wyoming home.

A good deal of trade was lost on the polo half-holiday. People from the steamers wanted to buy but there was no one to sell.

Miss Alice Gillett of Detroit, who visited her relatives, the McGrews two years ago, is now at the Spring House, Sherburne, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Emerson were unable to leave on the Manuka on Wednesday last on account of the sudden illness of their son.

The polo game Saturday promises to be a highly interesting affair. Fred Baldwin, captain of the Yale polo team, will take the place of the Maui player who was hurt in Wednesday's game.

Mr. R. W. Kempshall, Vice-President of the National Bank of Peoria, Ill., with his wife and Miss Kempshall, are among the arrivals at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel by the Ventura and are of the Shriner party.

Commissioner Judd took the evidence of Dr. C. R. Wood in the Olympic admiralty case yesterday. Witness testified that Samuel Makanihi's physical condition was good before the accident aboard the vessel, which he held to be the sole cause of the man's death.

Among the noticeable arrivals by the Ventura and registered at the Hawaiian Hotel is a prominent and wealthy society lady of Washington, D. C., Mrs. A. de Christy, and her son, C. M. A. Christians, who have recently journeyed to Alaska, and are now on a trip around the world.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The postoffice at Kapoho, Island of Hawaii, has been discontinued.

The weekly meeting of the Board of Health will be held on Thursday instead of today.

Paddy Ryan has been elected to succeed Judge Humphreys as president of the Good Government Club.

John Mehrrens was arrested Monday on the charge of having stolen some polo trappings at Kapoia Park.

A large number of tools of various sorts have been stolen recently from the McCandless warehouse on Queen street. The police are working on the case.

The meeting of the Puna stockholders has been postponed until Thursday when the future of the property will be discussed, Olua having withdrawn its support.

Eleven gamblers were arrested last night by Detective McDuffie. Nohoomi was taken in for assault. Moses Adam and Malu Adam were arrested and held for investigation.

W. G. Cooper, of the First National Bank of Hawaii, left on the Sierra yesterday to attend the Bankers' Convention in New York City, September 14, 15 and 16. He will be absent about a month.

William Goodman, an inmate of the Hospital for Incurables, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting an artery in his arm. He was suffering from an aneurism. Deceased was a native of England and about 45 years of age.

C. R. Lindsay has been appointed District Magistrate of Lahaina, Maui, vice Judge Kahalo who whose commission has expired. The former incumbent was endorsed by the Republican party, but the Governor believes he has appointed the right man.

Detective McDuffie is at work on a case that is rather puzzling. S. Kojima's place on Hotel street was robbed of nearly \$400 by a man who opened the window bars, broke the window and unlocked the safe. It is thought that one of the employees is the guilty party.

Miss Culbert and her mother, Mrs. E. B. Culbert, who have been visiting on Maui for some time with Mrs. Church, daughter of Mrs. Culbert, were among the departing passengers on the Sierra yesterday. They go to their home in Jackson, California. Miss Culbert may return to the islands next year.

The Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., is in receipt of a cablegram from San Francisco, stating that Hawaiian Commercial sold on the Exchange there at \$57.00 and Honolulu at \$14.75. Other Hawaiian stock listed on the San Francisco Exchange remain unchanged. This is an advance of \$1.00 per share in Hawaiian Commercial since last report.

Curtis Iaukea wants to put into the field another daily newspaper as the organ of the Democratic party. Iaukea is said to have been looking up prices for type, machines, presses, etc., and is pleased with the prospect. William Langton of the Paradise of the Pacific may do the mechanical work if a plant is not bought. As to the editor the Democrats believe they have plenty of talent to sign.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Samuel Parker has retained R. W. Breckons as associate counsel with J. A. Magoon and J. Lightfoot in the Parker cases.

Luther McTaggart of Vancouver takes charge of C. J. Day's business while Mr. Day goes on a visit to his relatives in England.

Mr. William Alfred Love of Honolulu was married at Portsmouth, Ohio, on August 4 to Edith Mildred, daughter of Mrs. Mary S. Moore.

A caucus of Fifth District delegates to the Territorial convention will be held at headquarters in the Collins building on Saturday evening.

Col. Geo. W. Macfarlane was among the returning passengers in the Ventura, his home-coming having been hastened by news of his mother's death.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Iona, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Snyder, to Mr. Houghton College Bickerton at San Francisco, August 3.

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Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father thinks he could not be without it. He has been troubled with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take that will enable him to take his place in the field." Miss Ada Dory, Sidney, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take them.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO. LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 25, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Vol.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.,	\$1,000,000	100	250	300
SUGAR.				
Ewa,	5,000,000	20	20
Haw. Agricultural,	1,200,000	100
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.,	2,512,750	100	56 1/2
Hawaiian Sugar Co.,	2,000,000	30	24
Honolulu,	700,000	100	105	100
Honokaa,	2,000,000	20	14	15
Kahuku,	500,000	20	17 1/2	19 1/2
Kihikihi Plant Co., Ltd.,	2,000,000	50	7	7 1/2
Kipahulu,	180,000	100
Koloa,	500,000	100
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	30	4 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co.,	3,500,000	100	10
Omaha,	1,000,000	20	2 1/2
Ookala,	500,000	20	5	10
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.,	5,000,000	20	4 1/2
Pasadena Sug. Plant Co., ..	5,000,000	30
Pacific,	500,000	100	140
Pala,	750,000	100	230
Pepesque,	750,000	100
Pioneer,	2,750,000	100	37 1/2
Waialua Agri. Co.,	4,500,000	100	30
Waialua Sugar Co.,	700,000	100
Waianae,	250,000	100	15 1/2
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.,	500,000	100	115
Inter-Island S. S. Co.,	800,000	100	110	1 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.,	500,000	100
H. R. T. & L. Co.,	1,000,000	100	100
H. R. T. & L. Co.,	1,000,000	100	72
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CARTER ON HOME AFFAIRS

Extracts From a Talk About Hawaii's Needs.

Followings are portions of Governor Carter's interview as given to Frank G. Carpenter:

"But what are the Sandwich Islands crying about, Mr. Carter? Do they not get all they need in the way of Government funds?"

"No," replied the young Governor. "We need new harbors and other public improvements. The United States is now spending something like \$66,000,000 on its harbors, and it is alleged that millions of that money go into dry rivers and creeks in the back counties. However that may be, none of it comes to Hawaii, one of the places where it is most needed. We ought to have better shipping facilities at Honolulu. We have overtaxed ourselves to supply them, and from now on the money should come from the National Government. We have deepened the harbor from year to year, endeavoring to keep up with the great steamers which wish to enter it. It now needs additional dredging to a depth of about 35 feet, for the great ships which have been recently built for the trans-Pacific trade draw 32 feet of water. They would come to our islands, but they have to anchor outside. We need also a breakwater at the port of Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, and there are other places that should be improved."

"I doubt if the people here appreciate the commercial importance of the Hawaiian Islands," continued Governor Carter. "We already stand eleven among our ports as to the tonnage of our American shipping, and we are increasing every year. We are at the crossroads of the Pacific; at the great station between Australia and New Zealand, and this continent, and between the United States and Asia. When the Panama canal is completed our islands will be more important than ever, and we must have good harbors to accommodate the trade."

"Just how far are you from Panama, Governor Carter?" I asked.

"We are 440 miles from the western end of the big canal and a little more than half way on the route between that canal and Yokohama, Japan. We are 3800 miles from Auckland, New Zealand, 5000 miles from Hong Kong and a little more than 2000 miles from San Francisco. We are the key to the Pacific Ocean, and ships from all parts of it now call at our ports."

"The steamers of the Pacific are steadily growing in number and size. The new boats of the H.M.S. line are among the largest of the world, and the Korea and Siberia of the Pacific Mail Company, which now call at Honolulu on their way from San Francisco, have each 12,000 tons, and are as fine as any passenger steamers on the Atlantic. That company will soon add two other steamers equally large. The Korea and the Siberia have a speed of 22 knots and the Korea has gone from Honolulu to San Francisco in less than five days. Those ships bring the Sandwich Islands almost as close to the United States in point of time as Porto Rico."

CONSUMPTION AND NATIVE HAWAIIANS.

"Do you have consumption in the Hawaiian Islands?"

"To some extent, but chiefly among the native Hawaiians, who are decreasing very rapidly. In 1833 there were more than 100,000 native on the islands; sixty years later there were less than 40,000, and today we have only about 30,000. The Hawaiian Islands generally are very healthy. Our temperature is about as equable as that of any part of the world. We call our country the 'Paradise of the Pacific,' and every one who visits us says the islands are right-ly named."

"Is your tourist travel increasing?"

"Very rapidly. The Pacific Ocean is becoming one of the pleasure resorts of the nations, and with the big steamers which have been recently added to the Pacific fleets the travel will be greater than ever. There are good hotels in all parts of the Far East, and Honolulu has one of the finest hotels of the Pacific. It cost \$1,800,000. It is a modern, six-story fire-proof structure, with a great roof garden of one-third of an acre, capable of seating 2500 people. We have other good hotels in Honolulu and at Waikiki, our seaside resort close by, and also in other parts of the island. There are now good facilities of travel from island to island, and there is no place where one can see so much grand scenery under such pleasant conditions."

HONOLULU IN 1904.

"Is Honolulu growing?"

"Yes; we have many new buildings, and altogether about 45,000 inhabitants. The city has 20 miles of electric-car tracks, 1000 telephones, four public parks, two opera houses, three boat and yacht clubs and social clubs of various kinds. In a business way we have a chamber of commerce, a merchants' association, seven banks and stores of all kinds. The assessed valuation of our property is \$28,000,000, and the rate of taxation is 1 per cent. We have morning and afternoon newspapers, and since the cable has been completed we have telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world."

HOW THE NEW CABLE WORKS.

"How is the new cable working, Governor?"

"It is doing very well, indeed, and we think it comparatively cheap. The cost is 35 cents a word for a dispatch to San Francisco, and about 47 cents a word to Washington. Your question as to how it works reminds me how

the cable was explained to one of our natives at the time the connection was first made. The native could not understand how you could send messages such a long way under the water, until at last the wire was compared to a dog. Said the cable agent, who was explaining the matter: 'Suppose you had a dog, one of these long-bodied dogs with short legs. If you pinch its tail the dog will bark. Now, if you will suppose a dog so long that if its hind legs stood in San Francisco and its front legs in Honolulu and some one pinched that dog's tail in San Francisco, would not the front end of the dog bark in Honolulu? It is on that same principle that cable messages are sent from one place to the other.'

THE GOVERNMENT REFORMED.

"Speaking about the natives, Governor Carter," said I, "how do you people get along governing themselves?"

"We are doing very well now," was the reply, "although the last legislature or so has been very extravagant, and has made appropriations unnecessarily heavy. I made a speech to the legislature which I called together in special session a few months ago, and then preached retrenchment, economy and reform. As a result the appropriations were reduced about one-third, the session was short and the bills passed were in the interest of the whole people. Self-government is a comparatively new thing with us. I think we shall do very well from now on."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

HARRY JUVEN RESPONDENT

Harry A. Juen, the saloon keeper, is respondent in a libel for divorce, his wife charging him therein with extreme cruelty and misappropriation of her property.

Esther P. Juen, complainant, states that she was lawfully married to the libellee in Honolulu on September 14, 1897, by the Rev. K. Kekipi. She claims that she has at all times been faithful to her marriage vows and has conducted herself in every way as a faithful wife should, but she charges her husband with conduct very much to the contrary, specifying in part as follows:

"That libellee has in many ways violated his marital vows and more particularly libellant charges that he has been guilty of gross and extreme cruelty toward libellant in that he has repeatedly assaulted and beaten her and threatened her with physical violence, and has often struck her on the head and kicked her, and has on many occasions used foul and disgusting language to her and has called her foul and disgusting names, and that libellee by his aforesaid acts and otherwise has intimidated libellant so that she feared and had reason to fear libellee and physical violence from him to such an extent as to make it impossible for her to maintain marital relations with him, and further libellant alleges that libellee has been guilty of extreme cruelty toward libellant in that he has often charged her with immorality and has in other ways grossly insulted her and outraged her feelings," etc.

Mrs. Juen declares that her husband, on August 11, "did with force and arms break into libellant's private bureau at her home and take therefrom all her jewelry, which was of considerable value, and that said libellee thereupon left her said home with said jewelry and has not returned since." She goes on to say that she is the owner of the fixtures and lease of the Fountain saloon, and that she supplied the license fee of \$1000 to the Government for that saloon, but that her husband has appropriated all of the proceeds of the saloon without accounting to her and with the proceeds has bought one lot and five cottages on Beretania street near King street, one lot with cottage at Waikiki on Kapahulu road, six lots in what is known as the Kapahulu subdivision in Waikiki and two lots in San Francisco, California. Also, she says she has lent Harry the further sum of \$1000, which he has never returned to her.

Complainant says she owns a house and lot on Beretania street, where she and respondent have made their home, and that she has two children by a previous husband, one Thomas Rosemarie, depending on her for their support and maintenance, but that libellee, despite the fact that he possesses has come to him through her, has not given to libellant sufficient money to support and properly maintain herself and her children, although well able to do so. She further complains "that libellee has used the money received from said Fountain saloon, which rightfully belongs to libellant, in furthering his own ends in the purchasing of the land aforesaid and otherwise and that, since leaving libellant, libellee has given her nothing whatsoever." Also, "that libellee has forced her to pay the wages of all his servants and to support herself and her children as best she can, although well knowing that she has no property interests other than those mentioned herein."

Mrs. Juen prays for absolute divorce against the libellee, also for an award of alimony, either in a lump sum or by way of support. She further asks that her husband return to her the money he borrowed from her as well as her jewelry, and that her interests in the property mentioned may be settled and she awarded so much of it as under the evidence the court shall deem just and appropriate. Finally she prays for costs and such further relief as to the court shall seem meet, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper are attorneys for the libellant.

There is a good opportunity for all the polo players to refresh themselves for their contest by going to the luncheon at the hotel. The luncheon table will be carried out in strictly Hawaiian fashion. Twelve young ladies will serve kahala over the balustrade and the band will discourse music during the feast.

SUDDEN DEATH ABROAD OF MRS. ALEX. MACKINTOSH



THE LATE MRS. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH.

Day before yesterday a cablegram announcing the sudden death at Dresden, Germany, of Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh was received here addressed to H. M. Von Holt or C. A. Mackintosh. Mr. Von Holt was in the mountains at the time and Mr. Mackintosh out of town so neither was apprised of the loss of his mother until yesterday.

Apoplexy was the cause of Mrs. Mackintosh's sudden taking off and she died peacefully. She and her husband, the Rev. Canon Mackintosh, were travelling for her health, and at recent accounts were having a pleasant and cheerful time. As late as July 23, Mrs. Mackintosh wrote to Sisters Beatrice and Albertina at St. Andrew's Priory as follows:

Kipsdorf, July 23, 1904.

Dear Sisters: Do not think that we have forgotten you, for we have not, and often speak of you. I do hope that you are keeping well. We are having a lovely vacation, but there is no place like home. We shall be so glad to see all the dear ones once more. All send love. Lovingly,

ALICE MACKINTOSH.

Mrs. Mackintosh was born in Slough, England, about 64 years ago and came here as a little girl. Her father, Thomas Brown, was a stock-raiser and coffee-planter near Lihue, Kauai, Once

he left here with his family and lived three years in New York. Returning he took a position in the Bureau of Conveyances which he kept for many years. His widow lived until a few years ago. Mrs. Mackintosh, the daughter, was twice married, first to Mr. Von Holt, then as a widow to Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, rector of the Second Congregation of the Anglican church. She had six children, Harry Von Holt, Miss Von Holt, Mrs. Glade, Rev. Eneas Mackintosh, C. Arthur Mackintosh and the late Alexander Mackintosh.

Mrs. Mackintosh leaves three brothers, Godfrey Brown, of the Mutual Telephone Co., Hon. Cecil Brown, and Malcolm Brown. Another brother, Frank Brown, died two years ago. Mrs. Mackintosh's mother was a sister of the Hon. Godfrey Rhodes, who played an important part in Hawaiian affairs for some years.

Mrs. Mackintosh was prominently connected with several organizations in the interests of charity, chief of which was the Stranger's Friend Society of which she has been president since Mrs. W. F. Allen retired from the office in 1893.

Deceased was a woman who made herself a benefactor to all about her. Speaking of her last night Bishop Rector said he knew no one in these islands who had done more good.

A memorial service is being arranged.

THE HILO HOSPITAL WILL BE MAINTAINED

Expediently doing its business on the basis of the president's written submission of matters, the most important action of the Board of Health yesterday was the acceptance of Dr. Grace's proposal to keep open the Hilo hospital. With President Pinkham there were present Dr. C. B. Cooper, John C. Lane and W. S. Fleming, representing the Attorney General, members; Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, city sanitary officer, and C. Charlock, secretary.

THE INDIGENT SICK.

The Board's attention was called to the appropriation of \$21,000 for care of the indigent sick of Oahu. He doubted if public opinion would support him if he sanctioned any arrangement that would close either or all of the hospitals to the indigent sick for a day.

"For eighteen months," the president stated, "these hospitals have averaged 105 indigent patients. The cost per patient has been from \$1.27 to \$1.50 each per day; at present the cost is somewhat reduced. On the basis of the past eighteen months' experience, the \$21,000 furnishes 55 1/2 cents per day per indigent patient. It is evident that the hospitals and their endowments have been an aid to the government."

"On July 20 and 21 our president visited each and every indigent patient—sixty-seven in number—in these hospitals. Of these one was paying \$20 per month, one promised to repay the hospital when recovered, and one might be able to repay in part, sixty-four were indigent."

The total number of the indigent sick on July 20 were: Porto Ricans, 20; Hawaiians, 20; Negroes, 5; Americans, 1; Irish, 2; German, 1; Spanish, 1; French, 1; Filipino, 1; Chinese, 1.

A solution of the difficulty which was

acceptable to the institutions and the Government was submitted, being a form of contract by which the Board is to be given full information of each indigent patient accepted at a subsidized hospital and have the privilege of approving or disapproving of the person's admission, and in case of approval become responsible for maintaining the patient at an agreed rate and for the cost of burial in case of death. The total liability of the Board for the fiscal period is to be inserted in the contract, and the hospital will care for the indigent sick as heretofore in case the amount agreed on be insufficient according to the per diem rate for the numbers received.

The Queen's Hospital's portion for the year is \$15,000; that of Leahi Home, \$4200, and of Kapitolani Maternity Home, \$1800, and the two latter had surpluses of \$1180 and \$2200 respectively on June 30 last.

The president's action in the matter was approved.

THE HILO HOSPITAL.

A communication from the trustees of the Hilo hospital requesting permission to make the arrangement with Dr. Grace previously reported in this paper was considered.

Drs. J. J. Grace and Archer Irwin, in consideration of \$250 a month, agree to maintain an average of five free beds for the indigent sick, but not more than ten at one time. The trustees have reserved \$33.33 a month out of the appropriation, on account of unpaid bills from extensive repairs and to keep the place in good condition.

Dr. Cooper thought it would be an outrage that Hilo should be without a hospital. He moved that \$250 a month be appropriated for Drs. Grace and Irwin

on the conditions stated, also \$33.33 for repairs and care-taking. Referring to the president's suggestion that the average of indigent patients be raised to six, the mover thought it better to allow that proposition to stand as it was. Numbers would vary greatly at different times and the hospital would be unlikely to turn away any cases. The Board ought not to be bound by any contract, therefore he added to the motion that the arrangement be terminable at 30 days' notice.

It came out in conversation that Hilo hospital has an independent appropriation of \$4000 for the fiscal year. The Government owns the hospital and the Board of Health appoints the trustees. It had not been a free institution except for those too poor to pay.

The motion carried and it was agreed to leave regulations to the trustees.

HILO PHYSICIAN.

It was submitted by the president that the Board was in a predicament at Hilo, under the law and regulations having only a registrar of vital statistics there. The expense of investigating unattended deaths was so great the police department was unable to offer acceptable remuneration to physicians. President Pinkham stated that the condition of affairs had reached such a point that it was necessary to take immediate action, therefore, having a certain amount of money placed in his hands by the Shipping Committee to be used at his discretion, he appointed Dr. Stow as Government physician at Hilo.

This action the Board ratified by vote, also adopting the president's recommendation that the former instructions to Government physicians be re-enacted to apply to Hilo.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

"For some time," the president informed the Board, "there have been indications of a large increase of rats within the city of Honolulu, which is a fact. Promptly inspectors were detailed for special inquiries. The information elicited did not confirm our own convictions. A notice was inserted in the papers simply to aid us in locating the rodents. The response has not been satisfactory. Convinced of the necessity, we determined to leave no means untried and three inspectors were engaged who are constantly on duty carrying on an effective rat crusade. All the inter-island steamers were fumigated until now they are free from these rodents. The number destroyed on shore indicates that while we cannot expect to exterminate these vermin, their number will be reduced to a minimum. These inspectors are paid from private funds in the hands of your president."

SANITATION DIFFICULTIES.

The president said he was "at times surprised at the excuses and evasions of persons owning or occupying premises which they know to be in an unfit and insanitary condition, at least would know if they were called to pluck a note from their neighbor's eye."

"Much needed sanitary work requires the incentive of a combination of public and private sanitary conscience in the owner or occupant of premises, as well as funds to improve them."

The president reported that, after consulting with several members, he had sent an invitation in behalf of the Board to Surgeon-General Wymann to visit the Territory of Hawaii this fall, and trusted the Board would formally confirm the letter, which was in line with the invitations extended by Governor Carter and the Hawaiian Medical Association. At the suggestion of a high U. S. medical authority, a cablegram to the same effect was sent by William Haywood.

This action of the president was approved.

DR. McGETTIGAN'S BILL.

Mr. Fleming gave an oral report on the complaint of Dr. McGettigan of Hanalei, Maui. Clerk H. M. Dow of the High Sheriff's office had informed him that he did not know the circumstances when he returned the doctor's bill of \$50 with a recommendation to have it amended to \$10. By the time the case was explained the appropriation had expired, and the doctor was advised to accept a warrant for \$10. Mr. Fleming telling him he thought the Attorney General would approve a bill for the \$40 balance to be presented among "unpaid bills" to the next Legislature. Mr. Fleming stated that the Attorney General's department would in the meantime pay doctors for services at coroners' inquests, examinations into unattended deaths, etc., out of police incidentals.

The report was approved.

PESTILENCE IN ORIENT.

Dr. L. E. Cofer, chief quarantine officer, by letter made reports as follows on health conditions in the Orient:

Manila, two weeks to July 15: smallpox 2 cases, 1 death; plague 3 cases, 3 deaths; leprosy, 218 cases in the colony.

Nagasaki, two weeks to July 22: smallpox 2 cases, 0 death; typhus 2 cases, 1 death. Two weeks to July 27: typhus 2 cases, 1 death.

Hongkong, two weeks to July 21: cholera 2 cases, 2 deaths; plague 46 cases, 74 deaths.

Amoy: plague, numerous cases.

Shanghai: smallpox 0 cases, 11 deaths.

Kobe: Asiatic cholera 3 cases, 4 deaths.

Yokohama, two weeks to August 2: clean.

OTHER MATTERS.

Kunene Naeahu petitioned that she might have her husband with her at Kalaupapa as koku. Superintendent McVeigh reported by letter that the woman was a recent arrival and well cared for in the Bishop Home, and his recommendation that her petition be denied was adopted.

The president reported that the Honolulu sanitary staff had made 7309 inspections, ordered 1319 items of sanitary work, had seen 1245 of the orders executed and done 20 days of special duty. He also gave, as the performance of the inspector of pig and duck ranches, inspections covering 376 pig and 99 duck ranches, total 375, with 185 orders given and 163 carried out.

Inspector Roseman's report of Hilo's sanitation gave 197 orders as given and carried out, together with a variety of other work.

THE PUNA COLLAPSE

Suit To Foreclose Not Contested By Sugar Co.

Suit was entered in the Circuit Court yesterday for foreclosure of mortgage upon the one million dollar bond issue of the Puna Sugar Company, Limited, of which \$500,000 are now outstanding in the hands of bona fide holders and \$500,000 held in trust, as the complaint sets forth.

The first prayer of the petition is for the appointment of a receiver for the Puna Sugar Co.'s property, accounts and effects, "which," as the paper reads, "is the primary object for which this bill is filed."

There was a meeting of the Puna Sugar Co. yesterday, when it was decided that the suit should not be contested, as the company is without funds and has been unable to arrange for further advances. Olua Sugar Company had for some time been making advances to Puna, but these advances ceased on the 15th of August instant.

The form of proceeding is a bill in equity "for appointment of a receiver and of foreclosure." The plaintiffs are: "First National Bank of Hawaii at Honolulu, a corporation; H. Hackfield & Company, Limited, a corporation; M. P. Robinson; H. M. von Holt, trustee for W. S. Chamber and A. Ahrens." The defendants are: Puna Sugar Company, Limited, a corporation; S. M. Damon and S. E. Damon, copartners doing business under the name of Bishop & Company; Olua Sugar Company, Limited, and B. F. Dillingham & Company, Limited.

Like the principal defendant named, the Dillingham company will set up no defense to the action. What Bishop & Co. may do in the matter is not as yet divulged.

After laying down the status of the parties to the suit as engaged in business in this Territory, the bill relates that the Puna Sugar Company did, on July 1, 1900, execute a certain deed of trust to Bishop & Co., conveying certain lands, buildings, machinery, improvements, franchises, etc., in short all of the property of the grantor, "to secure the bonds of said Puna Sugar Company, Limited, and each of them to the amount in aggregate of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), that is to say, bonds of the denominations of one thousand dollars (\$1000) or five hundred dollars (\$500), each aggregating one million dollars (\$1,000,000) bearing even date with the said deed of trust, payable in gold coin of the United States twenty (20) years after date with interest coupons thereto attached for the payment of the interest thereon semi-annually at the rate of six per cent (6 per cent) per annum in gold coin of the United States."

The bill recites "that it is further provided in said deed of trust that the said Puna Sugar Company, Limited, shall pay all taxes which shall be assessed or laid upon the mortgaged premises on any part thereof, and also maintain, preserve and keep said property and every part thereof in good repair and condition and cultivate the same according to the practice of good husbandry," etc.

Besides what has been stated above, as to the issue and holding of the bonds, the bill says that prior to the filing thereof B. F. Dillingham became the owner of thirty-five of the \$1000 bonds and one of the \$500 bonds, and that said Dillingham assigned thirty-two of said bonds to the First National Bank as security for advances to him; that Dillingham sold and delivered three of the \$1000 bonds to H. M. von Holt, trustee for W. S. Chamber and A. Ahrens, and that B. F. Dillingham & Co., Ltd., acquired thirty-three of the \$1000 bonds and assigned them to the First National Bank as security for advances; that one \$1000 bond was sold and delivered to H. Hackfield & Co., Ltd., and that forty-eight of the \$1000 bonds were sold and delivered to M. P. Robinson—all said assignees and purchasers being now owners of such bonds respectively.

As cause of action it is stated that the Puna Sugar Co. has not paid the interest on said bonds which became due on July 1, 1904, and has not paid the taxes assessed on the mortgaged property for the year 1903.

It is set forth that the Puna Sugar Co. has planted and growing upon its plantation at Puna, Island of Hawaii, over 700 acres of plant cane and long rattans and over 350 acres of short rattans, and that the sugar cane when in condition to be harvested will be of the value of from \$80,000 to \$95,000. Said growing crop, it is shown, requires immediate care and attention, as also does the large stock of horses and mules for which the company is without means to buy feed stuffs. There are also laborers on the plantation who will leave if not paid. The great danger, from these conditions, that the already shrinking assets of the company will be dissipated and destroyed is pointed out as making it necessary that a receiver should be appointed. It is regarded as desirable, as well for the welfare of the public as the interests of the bondholders, that the entire enterprise should be held together and maintained as one entire property.

It is prayed that the receiver be authorized to issue certificates for the purposes of his office, to constitute a first and paramount lien upon the estate,

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the treatment of bowel complaints has made it standard over the greater part of the civilized world. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

BANANA BUSINESS

How to Extend Industry in Hawaiian Islands.

The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist is becoming as valuable to small farmers as the Planter's Monthly is to the sugar interests. The August number was issued yesterday. It contains an article on "The Guava as a Pest," translated from Le Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale, supplemented by some comments of its own; a strong leader headed "An Attractive City is Self-Advertising," showing how the improvement of Honolulu's good looks would spread its fame among tourists; "Marketing Facilities Badly Wanted," an article following up the advertiser's plan to have small farm products consigned on commission to the public market inspector; "Tadpoles and Mosquito Larvae," a letter to Mr. Van Dine from Prof. H. W. Henshaw; "Fertility by Mail," touching the introduction of nitrate-bearing bacteria; various editorial notes and the following special essay on—

BANANA INDUSTRY POSSIBILITIES.

Hawaii ought to establish a large export of bananas to the Pacific Coast, one which should control the entire market to the Missouri River and north to Canadian Pacific Railway points. If growers and shippers do their part of the business properly, the transportation companies on sea and land will probably find it to their interest to do the rest, at rates the trade can stand, in speedy and scientific carriage, so that the fruit will be delivered fit to eat at places of consumption. There is no reason why the banana industry of Hawaii cannot develop as good a market in the Pacific Coast territory as that of the West Indies has done in the Atlantic Coast territory.

EXAMPLE OF JAMAICA.

Jamaica has about doubled its shipment of fruit in the past five years, the annual value thereof being now above five million dollars, or over 60 per cent. of the total exports of the colony. Nearly seven-eighths go to the United States, and the remainder to the United Kingdom and other British possessions. In the year 1903 the total quantity of bananas grown and exported by Jamaica was about eight million bunches. It is estimated that 32,000 acres are under cultivation, comprising 240 estates or thereabout, which vary in area from 20 to 500 or 600 acres, together with holdings of less than 20 acres cultivated by hundreds of settlers. Old abandoned cane lands, on the southern side of the island, have been transformed into luxuriant banana groves yielding, by the aid of irrigation, 300 bunches to the acre.

The foregoing data, together with many practical lessons, are contained in a report on the fruit industry of Jamaica by W. E. Smith, manager of the Trinidad government railway, who visited Jamaica as a special representative of the Trinidad Agricultural Society. Jamaica has a code of regulations that have become the recognized standard there for buying and selling. A full bunch, or "straight" as it is technically known, consists of nine hands or better. Eight hands count as three-quarters, seven hands as a half and six hands as a fourth. Abnormal bunches of fourteen and fifteen hands are generally subject to higher prices by arrangement.

"Big bunches mean better fruit, more convenient handling and safer carriage, also higher prices from the wholesale dealer," Mr. Smith writes. "These the shipper requires, and pays his premium for getting. He does not want small and inferior specimens, and will only take a limited proportion of them in any case. On the other hand, the grower cannot, under the most favorable circumstances, avoid a certain percentage of small bunches, and he is quite satisfied to sell them at the reduced rates referred to. The fruit cut from young plants is usually undersized. Patches of inferior land and unfavorable situations produce similar results, and from a variety of causes the planter is obliged to reckon upon a proportion of low grades in his annual crop. At any rate, the arrangement seems to work all right in Jamaica and is generally considered to be perfectly equitable. Its reaction upon the cultivators is, moreover, far-reaching and beneficial, inasmuch as it forces upon them the all-important necessity of good tillage, intelligent management and careful handling, as the only means of realizing satisfactory returns."

GREAT CARE IN HANDLING.

Mr. Smith says that the process of cutting, handling and transporting bananas in Jamaica is one of increasing care and anxiety. The stem is cut on the top, just below the head, when the bunch topples over and is caught by a second helper. It is not allowed to fall to the ground, sharp machete or cutlass does the requisite trimming, and the refuse is afterward chopped up and left on the soil. The remaining stump is allowed gradually to rot from the top, which admits of the heavy amount of sap it contains being slowly returned to flourish the young sucker at its root. The bunches are next roughly graded and tallied, then carried "headed" is the word used to designate the mode of carrying out in some convenient place and there packed in trash to await removal to the nearest railway station or shipping dock. All this is done under the eye of an experienced overseer.

TRANSPORTATION METHODS.

Incubators are used for carrying the bunches from the grove and there waiting to be transported by rail to the nearest station in the island.

trash being used to prevent bruising and chafing. It is a crime for any person even to attempt to ride on top of a load of bananas in transit. Specially constructed wagons and carts are used in Jamaica for conveying bananas over the country roads. They are made with springs, and are fitted with high sides and ends, as light and open as possible. These vehicles are exceedingly strong as well as light. The wagons will accommodate 150 stems of bananas, equal to three tons, and the carts about a third of that quantity.

When the journey has to be performed partly by rail, the bananas are brought to the station and transferred to the carts with the same amount of watchfulness and care as before. Trash is again used, and the work of loading is undertaken almost entirely by the buyer's agents.

SHIPPING ARRANGEMENTS.

In putting bananas afloat, the main features consist in "heading and shouldering" the stems from the sheds on the wharves into the holds of the ship—combined with the smart work done by the expert checkers, under whose eyes every individual bunch undergoes a final inspection. These fruit vessels also pick up fruit around the coast, when the bananas have to be handled from shore to ship in boats of various kinds. In the steamers bound for the United States the fruit is stowed on simple racks or bins, without any trash whatever, and the holds are specially ventilated only. The comparatively short voyage of four and a half of five days does not call for any other treatment, but with the boats to Bristol and Manchester, England, cool storage on the most approved principle is provided. Mr. Smith says: "I do not think that many Jamaica bananas are crated. A system of care, that is never relaxed from start to finish, would seem to take the place of any such precautions, which are not only costly but so to reduce the carrying capacity of the ship's holds. I was told that in vessels properly installed with cool chambers no crating is necessary, not even trash."

ESTIMATE OF PROFITS.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Smith has the following to say on the profits Trinidad might expect from the banana industry, and people in Hawaii considering his remarks must bear in mind the conditions of careful handling and carrying he lays down: "I am nevertheless convinced that the growing of bananas for the English and American markets might profitably be undertaken in this colony, disregarding altogether the examples I have quoted of profits made in Jamaica. Personally, I should be satisfied to take those figures at 50 per cent. discount, when there would still be left a net yield of £5 (about \$25) per acre. It is an axiom in Jamaica that nothing responds so readily to good cultivation as bananas, and over a short series of years an average estate will give just about double what is spent upon it, all other things being equal."

SUGGESTIONS FOR HAWAIIAN GROWERS.

The marketable condition of bananas, both as to variety, size and flavor, is a subject which might well occupy the attention of some of our agriculturalists, and more particularly those who make it a special business to raise this fruit for shipment to the mainland. Much has been said of late regarding the importation of the "Bluefields" variety, but so far little is known here as to its adaptability to the requirements of dealers in California, where all of our product is now shipped. The Board of Commissioners, through the assistance of the Federal Government, has obtained a consignment of this variety, which will be distributed to such localities and to such agriculturalists as will ensure their careful propagation, preparatory to final distribution of the suckers. Of bananas now grown here, the Chinese variety (Musa Cavendishii) predominates, shipments to the Coast being practically all of this species. No great effort has seemingly been made to produce, in any appreciable quantity, the well known varieties already established here, such as the Brazilian, Red or Golden, Sugar, Ladies' Fingers, Apple, etc., and the possibilities of shipping special varieties, such as these, might result profitably to the grower if a little more attention were paid to selection and cultivation. Most of the cultivation and production at this time is in the hands of Chinese laborers or planters, who either ship on their own account or are planting on shares with the white land holder or produce agent. Very little care is given to the production of large fruit, or in experimenting with new varieties. It is therefore possible that with better cultivation, as well as selection of varieties, the industry may become much more profitable than it is said to be at the present time.

FERTILIZATION OF BANANAS.

Referring to cultivation, some excellent results have been obtained in Madeira (one of the ports shipping large quantities of the fruit profitably to England and elsewhere) by manuring the trees with commercial fertilizers at little expense, and in such manner as to increase the size of the fruit and the bunches. For the information of those interested we quote portions of an extract from the "Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale," translated and published in a late number of "The Tropical Agriculturist," on the subject of "Manuring the Banana," in which Mons. Tessonier, Chief of the Agricultural Service of French Guinea, who has given close study to the manuring of the banana, presents the results of his observations, which in part are as follows:

"Most frequently the dead leaves and stems of the banana are used as manure: in these it is thought that the greater part of the elements removed from the soil are restored to it, but the useful effect of this vegetable matter is very feeble, on account of the slowness of its decomposition, and it is preferable, according to the authoritative advice of men of science, to use instead of manure, to make composts of them in mixing them with other time, farmyard manure, etc., and to allow them to lie under a heap, still it will be necessary to use great care and to choose the soil in which they are to be used, for the water which is absorbed by the

EDMUND P. DOLE WOOS FORTUNE AS INVENTOR

Edmund P. Dole, former Attorney General of Hawaii, is not at present banking on law in Washington. He is playing a stake for millions upon a gent that he believes he has captured and confined in a bottle.

In other words, Mr. Dole is confident he has solved the great economic problem of a non-refillable bottle. He has invented three devices in this line. One is a non-refillable bottle, chiefly intended for spirituous liquors. The second is a non-refillable bottle, chiefly intended for table sauces. "Both of these bottles can be refilled, or partially refilled, by machinery," the inventor claims in a letter shown to an Advertiser reporter, "the same as a burglar-proof safe can be broken open, but the most rigid test demonstrates that it is commercially impossible for a bartender to refill the one, or a restaurant keeper to refill the other, that is, that the cost of refilling, to say nothing of the risk of detection and punishment, makes it a matter of loss instead of profit." For the third invention, Mr. Dole produces "a bottle stopper adapted to all kinds of liquid goods sold for domestic use. This does not interfere with refilling the bottle, but after the bottle has once been opened the evidence that it has been opened cannot be removed without destroying the bottle, no matter how carefully it is sealed up again."

Mr. Dole, in the letter already referred to, relates the story of protracted struggles against difficulties that had prevented the success of thousands of devices made by others. Perhaps the

greatest obstacle was the absolute refusal of glass blowers to accept a bottle of any intricate design. They being paid by the piece, their union would have nothing to do with a bottle that took more than a small fraction of additional time to shape. Mr. Dole's bottle proper is like any old bottle excepting for a recess around the inside of the neck near the top. This is to engage a disk fitted with springs which once inserted cannot be removed, the purpose of which is a buffer for the head of a plunger connected with a cup and valve within a cork jacket inserted in the neck near the base. The plunger, cup and valve constitute the essence of the invention, that which most partakes of the gray matter Mr. Dole has invested in the non-refillable bottle. They are simple enough after you have seen them, yet too intricate for letterpress description.

As a rough estimate Mr. Dole gives the cost of No. 1 device as 3½ cents, No. 2 as 2½ cents and No. 3 as 4 cents, but thinks these figures could probably be greatly reduced. The inventor claims to have convinced patent lawyers, manufacturers and public men that these inventions are just what has long been sought. He quotes former Senator John M. Thurston as saying he "could not see a flaw" in the non-refillable bottle. It is Mr. Dole's purpose to organize a company under the laws of the District of Columbia. Mr. Thurston to be president and one of the trustees. He says if the undertaking wins out, "the returns will be enormous in comparison with the amount risked."

THE DILLINGHAM-ERDMAN WEDDING IN CALIFORNIA

OAKLAND, Aug. 10.—Miss Marion E. Dillingham, a belle of Honolulu and daughter of B. F. Dillingham, the well known Hawaiian sugar magnate, was married at 8:30 o'clock this evening to the Rev. John Erdman of Japan, in the presence of about fifty relatives and intimate friends.

The ceremony was performed in the drawing-room of the Chickering residence, 570 Sixteenth street, by the Rev. Albert Erdman, father of the groom, who had come all the way from Morristown, N. J., where he is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, to officiate at his son's wedding.

The marriage was the culmination of a romance that originated in Honolulu two years ago, when Mr. Erdman, just ordained as a Presbyterian clergyman, was en route to Japan to engage in missionary work. He spent much time with Miss Dillingham and when he proceeded to his new post he took with him a promise that after two years he might return for the beautiful young

woman to whom his troth was pledged.

As it was impossible for the groom's father to make the trip to Honolulu and as his son had always promised that the old clergyman should perform the ceremony at his wedding, the Dillinghams took a house here.

The bride was gowned in an exquisite white mousseline elaborately trimmed with old lace. Her veil was of tulle, caught by a cluster of orange blossoms, and she carried a drooping bouquet of white roses. In place of the conventional maid, the bride was attended by her brother, Harold Dillingham, as knight of honor. Four bridesmaids, Miss Irma Woodward, Miss Bess Woodward, Miss Eleanor Sturgeon and Miss Ruth Whitney, were also in attendance. They were gowned in white chiffon and carried great masses of forget-me-nots. Walter Dillingham, a brother of the bride, was best man.

After a trip to the Eastern States the young couple will sail for Japan.

preference may be given to the double super-phosphate or to the common kind. (Equal to 14 oz., and to 1 lb. 5 oz., respectively.) Care must be taken to place the manure in a trench made around the stem, to avoid placing it in direct contact with the latter, so as to prevent accidents.

"This manure costs at the maximum 200 francs per hectare, about one penny-half-penny (3 cents) per plant without counting the nitrogenous manures. It is a very small expense, which will be largely compensated by the regularity of and increased yield in the crops."

Considering that the banana is a herbaceous plant and that, like all herbaceous plants, it requires nitrates in the early stages of its growth, the translator (J. Neish, M.D.), says in the Journal of the Jamaica Agricultural Society that in cultivating a few specimens of the Chinese banana (Musa Cavendishii) he sets out two closely planted circles of the cow-ban (Vigna sinensis) around each banana so as to furnish the nitrates that may be required on digging in the beans at the period of flowering. Doubtless the leguminous plants, so plentiful in their variety in Jamaica, would be of essential service, if not in rotation, at least as an auxiliary and ameliorating crop in the cultivation of bananas.

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The cough that holds on in spite of all remedies needs energetic and above all thorough treatment. A mere cough mixture won't do. Root out the cold that causes the cough.

How? Scott's Emulsion. Why Scott's Emulsion? Because it stops the irritation, soothes the tissues and heals the affected membranes. When? Right away. Scott's Emulsion begins to help with the first dose.

People who have used Scott's Emulsion will not be satisfied with any of the numerous substitutes that are offered in the form of wines, extracts, cordials, etc. When life and health are at stake it is unwise to experiment with unknown and untried preparations.

We'll send you a sample free of charge. Write to J. C. Scott & Co., Ltd., 100, New York.

DRAW TWO SALARIES

Stenographers Are Up Against the Auditor.

Auditor Fisher has called the attention of the Governor to a peculiar situation whereby government employees are receiving, practically, two salaries from the public treasury, and the matter will go to the courts for a settlement. This involves the stenographers in the Circuit Courts.

The stenographers of the First Circuit Court receive a salary approximating \$150 per month for their services. They have the opportunity of adding largely to their income by making transcripts of evidence for attorneys, who pay so much per folio for the material.

In all cases of appeal, where the Attorney General's office is involved, transcripts were required by the Attorney General and the stenographers charged that official as they have the attorneys. A fund has been provided for incidentals for the Attorney General's Department, and payment for the transcripts was made from this money.

Now Auditor Fisher has raised the point that the stenographers are practically drawing two salaries and wants the matter decided by the courts. The Governor, as well as the Auditor and Attorney General, contend that the stenographers are employees of the government and should make up such transcript for the Attorney General's Department without extra compensation.

C. W. Ashford has revived the case of Junius Kane who has sought in previous years to set aside the will of Keali'ohou, under whose will is involved the estate of Mrs. A. A. Hanalea. The latter was the widow of Levi Hanalea, whose former wife was Kekauauihi, the widow of Keali'ohou.

Mr. Ashford moves for a writ of error to review Judge Gear's ruling in which he dismissed the petition of Junius Kane filed originally in 1892, wherein was asked the revocation of the probate of the will filed in 1882.

The property involved is said to be worth a mint of money, being located in Nuanuu.

COURT NOTES.

Defendant in the action of The Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., vs. Kapilani Estate denies all the allegations made by the plaintiff.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Congdon, deceased, up before Judge Gear yesterday, witnesses were examined as to the value of the real estate, and the master's report was confirmed. The court will also sign an order for the sale of real estate that the widow may obtain her dower interest.

CHANGE OF WATER often brings on diarrhoea. For this reason many experienced travelers carry a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with them to be used in case of an emergency. This preparation has no equal as a cure for bowel complaints. It can be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and that is where it is most likely to be needed. Buy a bottle before leaving home. Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

Following a conference between Governor Carter and President Pinkham of the Board of Health, every application for free treatment in the hospitals will be investigated and dealt with on its merits. The Governor is quoted as holding that gratuitous hospital treatment given indiscriminately tends to pauperize the people. He points to the Asiatic hospitals here maintained by some of their respective nationalities, who, at the same time, pay taxes like everybody else.

BAD COMPANY

Not a Home in Honolulu Where This Visitor is Welcome.

The most unwelcome visitor in Honolulu.

Is any itching skin disease. Itching piles is known in nearly every household. And eczema is no stranger. They're both bad company. They come early—stay late. We always say "good riddance" when they go.

Know how to keep them away? Use Doan's Ointment.

Doan's Ointment cures piles and all itchiness of the skin.

A Victoria, Australia man endorses our claims. Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is at present residing at No. 68 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, hemorrhoids, insect bites, scabs, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per box (see boxes 150) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hawaiian Dispensing Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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DAISY CARTWRIGHT

WEDDED IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE (Wash.), Aug. 15.—Ernest J. Cross and Miss Daisy Cartwright of San Francisco were married in this city last night by Rev. J. P. D. Lloyd, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal church. Miss Alice Judkins, also of San Francisco, and a niece of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Pippy, was bridesmaid, and J. P. Parkinson, of this city, best man. Only intimate friends of the couple witnessed the ceremony. A wedding dinner followed at the Butler Grill, which was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Cross, Dr. and Mrs. J. K. Munday, Miss Judkins and Mr. Parkinson. Mr. and Mrs. Cross leave tomorrow night for San Francisco, where they will reside.

Mrs. Cross is the daughter of A. Cartwright of 2801 Union street, San Francisco, and is well known in young society circles of that city. Mr. Cross is a young artist and illustrator of San Francisco. Mrs. Cross and Miss Judkins have been guests of Dr. and Mrs. Munday for two months and have been extremely entertained during their visit in Seattle.

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Entered for Record Aug. 20, 1904.

William Auld and wife to W. L. Wilcox, D. W. L. Wilcox and wife to Samuel C. Allen, D. Allen to S. C. Allen by Trs to Exor Est. W. L. Wilcox, D. Ching Noi to Lau Yin, D. J. F. Hackfeld Tr to California Feed Co Ltd, D. Par Rel W. C. Achi to H. K. Alapai, D. Rel Liliuokalani to Antonio de Costa et al, L. Margaret Ferguson and husband to Annie A. Chamberlain, D. Ethelwynn R. Beckwith to W. O. Alken, D. S. Keanu (K) to Chan See (W), L. John A. Reis and wife to A. Enos Sr., M. J. V. Ray and wife to E. L. Riekliff, D. George W. Patey and wife to E. N. Holmes, D. Jose da Silva to Joaquim Rodrigues, L. Joao T. Gomes and wife to A. B. Lind-say, D. Manuel M. de Silva to Kama, D. Wm Heeb and wife to Manuel de Sousa, D. Wm B. Naillma and wife to Exors Est. C. E. Richardson, M.

Entered for Record Aug. 22, 1904.

Kunana (W) to Kenul (K), D. James Anahu to Territory of Hawaii, D. Chas M. Cooke Ltd by Regr., Notice C. H. Bishop and wife to E. F. Bishop et al Trs, D. Est of Geo C. Stratemeyer to Geo C. Stratemeyer et al, L. Lis Pendens T. Asaka to Y. Shige, BS. Kaliko and husband et al to Kohala Land Co Ltd, D.

Entered for Record Aug. 23, 1904.

Anna Klemme to Henry Klemme, PA. Thos P. Cummins Tr to T. Chop-
Leong, D. Mrs Anna M. Klemme by atty to G. P. Castle, D. AM Charles W. Booth and wife to Manuel M. Pedro, D. Manuel M. Pedro and wife to Charles W. Booth, D. M. Kaulohia (K) by mtgee to Douglas Kaulohia, D. Forc Afdt Kaulohia (K) by mtgee to L. L. McCandless, D. E. Faxon Bishop et al Trs to Charles H. Bishop, D. J. S. Emerson and wife to Emmeline M. Magoon, D. D. Kahulla Wilcox and husband by mtgee to John Hind Tr, D. Forc Afdt Est of Wm L. Wilcox by Exor to Emma M. Nakulua, D. D. Kahulla Wilcox and husband by mtgee to Emma M. Nakulua, D. E. M. Nakulua and husband to Helen E. Carpenter, D. M.

Entered for Record Aug. 24, 1904.

B. H. Norton and wife to P. F. Ryan, D. Est S. C. Allen by Trs to Walter F. Drake, D. Rel Patrick F. Ryan and wife to John Kelly, D. Jose Mendonca and wife to Manuel C. Pereira Sr, D. D. Hulupala (W) et al to Manuel C. Pereira Sr, D. Jen Tai Kee (firm) to Collin Campbell, BS. Charles H. Bishop to Harry Armistage, PA. Saml Nowlein and wife to A. C. Dowsett, D. Wm W. Bruner to Bishop & Co., M. Young Ping to Young Jong, PA. Choi Sam to Wong Mow Leong, BS.

shares of stock in Hawn Tramways Co Ltd; \$1. B 265, p 129, Dated Feb 6, 1904.
Bishop & Co to Robert W. Shingle; AM; mtg C. H. Bellina on block 41, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 260, p 75, Dated Aug 13, 1904.

Robert W. Shingle to G. Schuman; AM; mtg C. H. Bellina on block 41, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 260, p 75, Dated Aug 13, 1904.

G. Schuman to Bishop & Co; AM; mtg C. H. Bellina on block 41, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 260, p 77, Dated Aug 13, 1904.

A. Enos to J. A. Dos Reis; Rel; pe land and bldgs, Owa, Wailuku, Maui; \$1113. B 239, p 371, Dated Aug 4, 1904.

Eliza R. Capellas and husband (E. S.) to A. Enos Sr; M; lot 22 of Gr 4527, Nahiku, Koolau, Maui; \$1150. B 259, p 355, Dated Aug 4.

Recorded Aug. 15, 1904.

G. W. Malama to T. Brandt; D; int in 1-8 part in Est Lucy Malama, dec; \$500, etc. B 261, p 329, Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Tang You to S. Ah Mook; D; R Ps 2672 and 3449, bldgs, 200 swine, tools, etc, Kamaole, Kula, Maui; \$1100. B 261, p 330, Dated July 26, 1904.

Takebara to Nita; CM; rice crops, two mules, 1 horse, etc, on leasehold premises, Mahele-uka, Waima, Kauai; \$550. B 259, p 357, Dated May 23, 1904.

Jose Cabral and wife to Christina R. Augustho; D; 1 A of lot 15, Patent 4505, Nahiku, Koolau, Maui; \$45. B 261, p 331, Dated Jan 27, 1902.

M. V. Holmes by atty to Tagava Mogi and wife; Rel; lot 22 Ahualoa Homestead, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$225. B 243, p 280, Dated July 23, 1904.

Mogi Tagawa and wife to Manuel De L. de Cambra; D; lot 22 of Patent 4706, Ahualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$700. B 264, p 31, Dated July 23, 1904.

Joao Correa to N. Yamashiro; Can Agrmt; see B 255, p 385. B 274, p 2, Dated July 20, 1904.

Joao Correa to Yamashiro; L; por lot 3, Kaapahu, Hamakua, Hawaii; 10 yrs @ \$61.85 per yr. B 263, p 36, Dated July 19, 1904.

Nalpuahia (K) to Hooplo (W); D; 1/2 share in hui land and 1/2 bldg, Wainiha, Kauai; pe land, 5 horses and 1 cow, Wainiha, Kauai; \$5. B 264, p 32, Dated July 22, 1904.

Kilona and wife to Keawe (W); D; int in Aps 1 and 2 of R P 1141 kul 3069, Hakipuu, Koolau, Oahu; \$1, etc. B 261, p 332, Dated Feb 28, 1903.

Akelekele Kaipo and husband (H) to Kikukiro Soga; D; int in 1 A hui land, Paina, Hamakua, Oahu; \$175. B 261, p 333, Dated Apr 30, 1904.

A. Lewis Jr to Elizabeth K. Parker; Rel; lot 468 of Gr 2168 and bldgs, S. PUNCHBOWL HILL, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1250. B 243, p 153, Dated Aug 12, 1904.

Eliangth K. Baker and husband (H) to David L. Peterson; M; lot 468 of Gr 3468, bldgs, etc, S. PUNCHBOWL HILL, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1500. B 260, p 77, Dated June 20, 1904.

David L. Peterson to Harmony Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F. by Trs; AM; mtg H. K. Baker on lot 468 of Gr 3468, bldgs, etc.

S. PUNCHBOWL HILL, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1500. B 260, p 80, Dated July 19, 1904.
L. Ahlo to L. K. Kentwell; BS; goods, wares, mdse, cigars, etc, cor Nuuanu and Merchant Sts, Honolulu, Oahu; \$500. B 265, p 121, Dated Aug 12, 1904.
D. Kahalohele Jr to Pioneer Mill Co Ltd; L; R Ps 2711, 2911, kul 48757, Kaula Valley, Lahaina, Maui; 10 yrs @ \$4 per yr. B 257, p 432, Dated Aug 10, 1904.

Ereka (W) by atty to Pioneer Mill Co Ltd; L; R P 1387 kul 7591, Kohoma Valley, Lahaina, Maui; 5 yrs @ \$14 per yr. B 257, p 432, Dated Aug 10, 1904.

August Gramberg and wife to T. W. Lindsey; D; lots 16, 17, 62 40-100 A land, bldg, 13 hd cattle, tank, etc, Waikeoke, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$5000. B 261, p 234, Dated Aug 6, 1904.

Lucy K. Penbody and wife to Alfred W. Carter Tr; CM; 2 mtg notes in B 252, p 43, and B 252, p 66; \$6000. B 260, p 81, Dated Aug 13, 1904.

Manuel Duarte Jr and wife to George A. Oiding; M; 57-100 A land, bldgs and 5 mules, Kapaau, Kohala, Hawaii; \$650. B 260, p 84, Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Jose de Ponte and wife to Elizabeth Schaefer; D; lot 25 of Patent 3975, Waiakoa Homesteads, Kula, Maui; \$200. B 261, p 337, Dated Aug 1, 1904.

Lawrence H. Dee and wife by atty of mtgee to J. F. Humburg Tr; Forc Afdt; east half of lot 13 Ap A. R P 78, bldgs, etc, Young St, Honolulu, Oahu; leasehold, goods, mdse, furniture, etc, of Hoffman House Saloon cor Nuuanu and Hotel Sts, Honolulu, Oahu. B 259, p 86, Dated Aug 15, 1904.

Est of W. C. Lunallilo by Tr to W. L. Wilcox; Rel; Grs 674, 675, 679 and 1134, Pukoo 1, Molokai; \$1000. B 163, p 162, Dated Aug 15, 1904.

Est of William L. Wilcox by Exor to E. K. Duvachelle; D; Grs 674, 675, 679 and 1134, Pukoo, Molokai; \$710. B 261, p 338, Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Recorded Aug. 15, 1904.

Frank K. Kahala to W. R. Castle; D; 1/2 int in R P 6672 kul 7241B, bldgs, etc, Waihua 1, N. Kona, Hawaii; \$25. B 261, p 339, Dated Aug 3, 1904.

Recorded Aug. 16, 1904.

Est of William L. Wilcox by Exor to S. M. Ballou; D; int in lot 5 of Patent 4223, Tantalus Lots, Honolulu, Oahu; \$2500. B 261, p 340, Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Sidney M. Ballou and wife to Bank of Hawaii Ltd; M; Patent 4223, bldgs, etc, Tantalus Drive Reservation, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1700. B 260, p 91, Dated Aug 13, 1904.

Chas S. Desky to Stella K. Cockett by Tr; Sur L; por R P 4311 kul 7260, Pauoa, Honolulu, Oahu. B 257, p 433, Dated July 12, 1904.

P. Paulo and wife to Marianno de M. Smetina; D; int in R P 8073 kul 7073, Kahului 2, N. Kona, Hawaii; \$20 and 3 cows. B 261, p 342, Dated July 25, 1904.

U. S. McChesney to J. M. McChesney; PA; general powers. B 265, p 122, Dated Feb 3, 1903.

J. Alfred Magoon to W. L. Wilcox; Rel; R P 3303, Kailhi, Honolulu, Oahu; 1-19-100 A land, Waikeke, Honolulu, Oahu; \$4500. B 262, p 351, Dated Aug 13, 1904.

Bishop & Co to W. Luther Wilcox; Rel; Ap 6 of R P 6888 and Ap 1 R P 681, Kailhi, Honolulu, Oahu; 1-3 int in "H" land of Punahoa, Mapulehu, Kona, Molokai; \$1100. B 187, p 275, Dated Aug 15, 1904.

Bishop & Co to W. L. Wilcox; Rel; 1-3 int in por R P 7232 kul 3218, Mapulehu, Kona, Molokai; \$700. B 187, p 455, Dated Aug 15, 1904.

Est of S. C. Allen by Trs and Exors to W. L. Wilcox; Rel; pe land, bldgs, etc, Queen St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1800. B 237, p 211, Dated Aug 15, 1904.

Est of S. C. Allen by Trs and Exors to W. L. Wilcox; Rel; 3667 sq ft land, bldgs, etc, near Queen St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$800. B 239, p 455, Dated Aug 15, 1904.

S. B. Dole Tr to William L. Wilcox; Rel; 1-19-100 A land, Waikeke, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1100. B 260, p 94, Dated Aug 15, 1904.

Est of William L. Wilcox by Exor to George N. Wilcox et al; D; 13-84 int in R Ps 1163, 2872, 2402, 2655, 2714, 530, 1301 and 8 ps land, Hanalei, Kauai; \$4300. B 261, p 343, Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Est of William L. Wilcox by Exor to George N. Wilcox; D; int in 8435 sq ft land, Queen St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$4200. B 261, p 345, Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Est of William L. Wilcox by Exor to George N. Wilcox; D; int in 452-1000 A land, Diamond Head Rd, Honolulu, Oahu; \$5900. B 261, p 347, Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Est of William L. Wilcox by Exor to Albert S. Wilcox; D; int in 723-1000 A land, Diamond Head Rd, Honolulu, Oahu; \$5500. B 261, p 349, Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Est of William L. Wilcox by Exor to Albert S. Wilcox; D; int in kul 1548, Ap 1, kul 1546 Ap 3 and R W. Kailhi, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1550. B 261, p 351, Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Est of William L. Wilcox by Exor to Alexander Young; D; int in Aps 2 and 3 of Mah Award 50 R P 780, Kailhi, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1210. B 261, p 352, Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Est of William L. Wilcox by Exor to Mary E. Foster; D; int in 2 shares in R P 4387 hui land, Kahana, Koolauloa, Oahu; \$400. B 258, p 310, Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Est of William L. Wilcox by Exor to Mary E. Foster; D; int in Ap 1, R P 2055 kul 4363, Kahana, Koolauloa, Oahu; \$325. B 258, p 311, Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Gear Lansing & Co to Sarah J. Grace; D; lot 14 Bldg 20, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$450. B 258, p 313, Dated Aug 3, 1900.

Sam D. Kanehahua et al to Union Mill Co Ltd; L; Gr 1849, Honomakua, N. Kohala, Hawaii; 19 yrs @ \$90 per yr. B 257, p 494, Dated Aug 5, 1904.

William R. Castle Tr to Heirs of Elizabeth Rogers (widow); Rel; R Ps 2162, 6219 and 3932, Waiuku, Maui; \$500. B 151, p 49, Dated Aug 15, 1904.

Henry Smith and wife to Helen G. Alexander; D; 10 ft R W along por kul 760 Ap 2, Smith Lane, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1, etc. B 253, p 314, Dated Aug 15, 1904.

Recorded Aug. 17, 1904.

Kapua and wife to Kakaikua (K); D; 1/2 int in kul 506, Kakaikua, Kona, Hawaii; \$5. B 264, p 33, Dated July 27, 1904.

Kapua Kakaikua (widow) to Maunaloa (K); D; int in kul 506, Kakaikua, Kona, Hawaii; \$5. B 264, p 33, Dated July 27, 1904.

Kona, Kauai; \$250. B 264, p 34, Dated Aug 16, 1904.
Lukia Kaholoholo (W) to C. Kaul (K); D; R P 2836 kul 2118, Kuna, Hawaii; Honolulu, Oahu; \$120. B 264, p 35, Dated Aug 16, 1904.

Francis Keating (widow) to Notice; Notice: Apply for Reg Title of lot 1 por kul 1476 and 1151 and lot 2 por kul 1151, Nuuanu Ave, Honolulu, Oahu. B 265, p 124, Dated Aug 17, 1904.

E. Kekaaniau Pratt to Pioneer Mill Co Ltd; L; 89-100 A land, Polaki, Lahaina, Maui; 10 yrs @ \$20 per yr. B 257, p 436, Dated Aug 16, 1904.

W. W. Ahana et al to City Mill Co Ltd; AL; int in por R P 7498 kul 22 and pe land, Kapunukolo, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1000. B 257, p 437, Dated Mar 31, 1900.

John D. Holt Jr by High Sheriff to Est of R. W. Holt by Tr; Sher D; int in 5435 sq ft land, cor Queen and Richards Sts, Honolulu; int in por R P 1798 kul 3272, Fort St, Honolulu, Oahu; 2-3 int in por R P 147 kul 74, Maunakea and Pauahi Sts, Honolulu, Oahu; \$545. B 264, p 336, Dated June 22, 1904.

A. Herbert to Henry Kahawini; Par Rel; 827 sq ft land, near Vineyard St, Honolulu, Oahu. B 260, p 95, Dated June 14, 1904.

H. Kahawini and wife to Allen Herbert; Add Secty; 515 sq ft land, Vineyard St, Honolulu, Oahu. B 260, p 95, Dated June 14, 1904.

Mary C. Dodge and husband (P. H.) to Henry Kahawini; Ex D; 515 sq ft land, Vineyard St, Honolulu, Oahu. B 261, p 354, Dated June 14, 1904.

Henry Kahawini and wife to Mary C. Dodge; Ex D; 827 sq ft land, near Vineyard St, Honolulu, Oahu. B 260, p 95, Dated June 14, 1904.

HAWAII AND THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS

The following is a leading article from the New York Tribune:

Governor Carter of Hawaii furnishes The New-York Evening Post a text for a characteristic diatribe against its country. It rejoices to think that American citizenship may be a curse instead of a blessing. Governor Carter, in an interview at Sacramento, said: "The annexation of the islands to the United States has not been a commercial success, so far as the islands are concerned." This was because the laws were not suited to conditions in the islands. The United States land laws were in force there, and crops could not be profitably grown under the short term leases permitted by them. Consequently the revenues from the government lands were small. He also declared:

"Annexation has cut off all our internal revenue. On the other hand, from Uncle Sam's point of view, annexation has been a decided success. Over \$6,250,000 has been paid into the United States Treasury from the islands. The whole cost of annexation was only \$4,000,000."

This brings much joy to The Post, which does not seem able to remember its own immutable principles, and in great glee over the troubles of the Hawaiians it shouts:

"This shows what a clever business head Uncle Sam has. As a federal official it is Governor Carter's business to consider his employer's interests first. Furthermore, if he goes on talking that way he will encourage the Home Rule party, which is foolishly enough demanding Statehood and all the privileges of a State. Just as if we could give to them what we are denying to Porto Rico and other Territories! Really, that great and warmly admired friend of the Governor who sits in the White House ought to take Governor Carter in hand. What! admit in a Presidential campaign that our first plunge into expansion is a dead failure from the point of view of those upon whom has been conferred the highest honor ever bestowed upon man, the grand blessing the civilized world can offer—American citizenship!"

Indeed it shows what a foolish head The Evening Post has. American citizenship for islanders was its pet hobby. The Hawaiian trouble is due to the policy which it and the rest of the anti-imperialists have been demanding—the inclusion of our outlying possessions within our domestic system. It howled like mad that we must make the islanders American citizens, extend to them our tariff laws and put them on the same basis as our continental Territories. In the name of liberty and the Declaration of Independence and Plymouth Rock and Faneuil Hall, it tore passions to tatters over the proposition to govern Porto Rico as a separate estate, with its own revenue laws and predicted the crumbling of the whole structure of constitutional government if the Supreme Court allowed such an "outrage." And now the silly old scold is cackling with glee over the bad results of the very policy which it wanted to drive "Emperor McKinley" and the Republican "despots" into utter darkness for not applying in Porto Rico and the Philippines. What Governor Carter says has happened in Hawaii is just what Republicans said would happen in Porto Rico and the Philippines if the sentimental notions of the anti-imperialists were followed. The laws in force here are not adapted to the islands, and the attempt to govern them as an integral part of the nation under a uniform system of laws, results in hardship.

When Hawaii was annexed this was not well understood. It had so long been under American influence and enjoyed trade reciprocity that complete incorporation seemed a natural transition. The Hawaiians wanted it, and anything else would have been denounced at home as "tyranny," just as it was a little later when the need of special provision for Spanish islands utterly unfit to our laws and methods of government was realized. Accordingly, Hawaii was incorporated into the Union as a Territory, following the precedent of what Democratic platforms call "Democratic expansion" as contrasted with "Republican imperialism." It was brought under the Constitution, and the uniform revenue law clause of that instrument applies there. What is the result? Why, the islands are deprived of their internal revenues, just as The Evening Post insisted that Porto Rico should be. The United States collects for its own use, as it must under the Constitution, the customs duties on foreign commerce and the same internal revenue taxes that it

SAVE YOUR SKIN**How to Preserve Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.**

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mothy skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, or inflamed condition of the Pores.

SAVE YOUR HAIR**How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.**

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

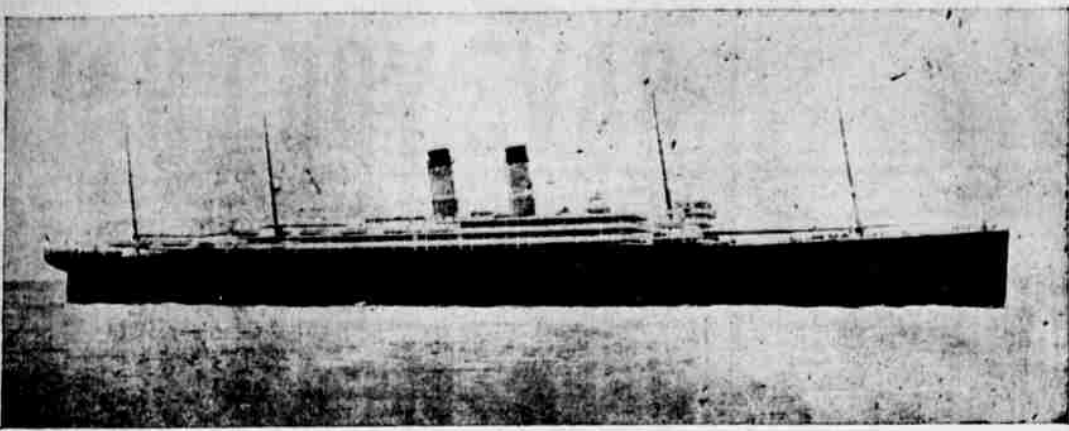
SAVE YOUR HANDS**How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.**

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of eruptions and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most obstinate itching, scaling, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. AMT. DEPOT: T. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. AUSTRALIA. LITTLE'S, LTD.,

NEWS OF THE WATERFRONT



THE LARGEST SHIP AFLOAT: THE NEW WHITE STAR LINER, BALTIC.

The new vessel, which was built by Messrs. Harland and Wolf, of Belfast, left Liverpool on her maiden trip on June 29 last. The length of the Baltic over all is 726 ft.; breadth, 75 ft., and depth, 49 ft.; while her gross tonnage is 24,000.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Aug. 23.
Am. schr. Carrie and Annie, Ekrem, from San Francisco for Ponape, 1 p. m.
Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Molokai ports, p. m.

Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Stmr. Waiialeale, W. Thompson, from Kauai ports, 12:15 a. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Niihau and Kauai ports, 4:30 a. m.
O. S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from San Francisco, 10:15 a. m.
C. A. S. S. Manuka, Phillips, from the Colonies, 12:10 p. m.
O. & O. S. S. Doris, Smith, from San Francisco, 10 p. m.
Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Maui and Molokai ports, 5:30 p. m.

Thursday, August 25.

Stmr. Noeou, Pederson, from Kauai ports, 5:40 a. m.
Am. bkt. Amelia, Wilder, from Eureka, 4 p. m.

DEPARTED.

O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Armstrong, for San Francisco, 10 a. m.
O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for San Francisco, 10:20 a. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo and all Koolau ports, 7 a. m.
Stmr. Kinai, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, 12 m.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports, 12 m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Maui ports, 5 p. m.
Schr. Mokihana, for Kailua, 3 p. m.

Schr. Kawalani, Ulunahale, for Koolau ports, 3 p. m.
C. A. S. S. Manuka, Phillips, for Victoria and Vancouver, 6 p. m.

O. S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for the Colonies, 10:20 p. m.
Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, for Maui and Molokai ports, 10 p. m.

Am. sp. Fort George, Gove, for San Francisco, 3:30 p. m.
Fr. bk. Pierre Loti, Tateven, for Astoria, 9:30 a. m.

O. & O. S. S. Doris, Smith, for the Orient, 5 p. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Noeou, Pederson, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr. Mikahala, August 24, from Kauai ports—Miss Wong, Miss Mossman, Miss L. Boyd, Mr. Adams, M. F. Pena and wife, James H. Fiddes and wife, Count Bonzi, Count Senni, F. W. Grimwood, Master E. Sheber, J. H. Coney, F. W. Knight, F. L. Knight, Miss Ah Young, T. Kamatsu, Man Yick and 77 deck.

Departed.

Per stmr. Kinai, for Hilo and way ports, Aug. 23.—Mrs. E. N. Voecker, Mrs. C. K. Sprout and three children, A. Clifton Kelway, Bayard Stevens, T. Clive Davies, Mrs. Leong You and child, C. B. Lyman, Mrs. Chas. H. Will, Miss M. A. Thom, H. B. Sinclair, F. E. Thompson, J. M. Osario, S. W. A. Kaleihoua, Harry A. Knell, J. W. Vannatta, J. Cooke, Theo. Wolff, Mrs. Dang Sing, W. S. Ward, Geo. Olding, H. R. Bryant, Robert Hall, L. A. Adams, P. Peck, H. E. Pickler, Palmer P. Woods, J. C. Russers, Miss L. W. Omsby, Miss E. D. Sherwood, Miss A. Biddell, Fred. W. Carter, Miss A. C. Lynch, Dr. J. H. Craig, Miss R. Wilkins, Miss A. Akina, Miss M. Newnes, Miss Singleton, Miss Caraculough, A. W. Carter, Dr. C. L. Stow, Paul Jarrett.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports, Aug. 23.—T. Shibayama, Chas. Ka, Chock Seen, Geo. K. Mills, C. A. McDonald and wife, Judge Stanley, Miss F. Rathburn, W. B. Bruner, Mary K. Rose, August Hanberg, J. D. Paris, Rev. John Akina.

Per stmr. Maui, for Maui ports, Aug. 23.—W. Chas. Afook, W. G. Castle, Mrs. R. Jordin and son, Mrs. M. Jordin, A. J. Gomes and wife, Mrs. A. Gomes, J. A. Marat, F. L. Stack, A. Gomes, Mrs. Sylvia, David Abraham, Yee Sheong, M. P. Gomes and wife, Miss M. H. Mosser, Mr. Halsey, Miss H. Madeiros, E. E. Copeland, W. P. L. Bett, F. Brittain.

In From Eureka.

The barkentine Amelia, Captain Wilder, arrived yesterday afternoon at about four o'clock from Eureka, Humboldt Bay, with a big cargo of lumber. She left the California port August 20 and had a very uneventful trip down. Since leaving her last the vessel has changed her home port from Port Townsend to Honolulu.

AN UNUSUALLY THREATENED A STORM will doubtless the injured person for three or four weeks, but if Chambers' Pain Balm is freely applied a complete cure may be effected in a very few days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by Messrs. Smith & Co., Honolulu, August.

THE OLD RELIABLE



RACED FOR LIPTON CUP

Of interest to yachtsmen of the Pacific is the series of races closing yesterday for the Sir Thomas Lipton Challenge cup held by the Corinthian Yacht Club of San Diego, California, and open to challenge by yachts of the thirty foot class. While this is the first year that the races have been held the event promises to become the premier yachting event of the Pacific. The challenges this year are the sloops Venus, Marie and Mischief, all flying the flag of the South Coast Yacht Club of Los Angeles and the Detroit, owned by a syndicate of San Diego capitalists and sailing under the colors of the San Diego Yacht Club. The sloop yachts Estrella and Nackey of the Corinthian Yacht Club defend the trophy. The Detroit is a racing machine, pure and simple and was built on the Great Lakes. With smooth weather she is the favorite. Of the Los Angeles boats the Marie has been doing the best work in the preliminary trials.

The races were to be sailed off the Coronado shore and preparations were made for thousands of spectators. United States war vessels were to patrol the course and keep excursion boats away from the racers. The trophy is one of the most magnificent ever raced for and was presented to the Corinthians by Sir Thomas Lipton about a year ago. It is of solid silver, embellished with bas-relief and allegorical figures. The cup stands about four feet high on the base and cost about one thousand dollars. In connection with this regatta the club has sent out an invitation to all yacht clubs on the Pacific coast to join in the formation of a yachting association.

DORIC OFF FOR THE ORIENT

The sailing of the Occidental and Oriental liner Doric from the Hackfeld wharf yesterday was one of the prettiest pieces of steamship maneuvering that has been witnessed for some time. Exactly at 5 o'clock the gang-plank fell with a crash and seemingly by the same impulse the big liner began, almost imperceptibly at first, then with gathering momentum, to slide back along the dock into the stream. At the precise instant that the gang-plank fell the big "recall" flag at the foremast head slid down the halyards and the Stars and Stripes broke out from a little ball of bunting at the masthead. The whole process was done so easily and gracefully that it drew admiration from the spectators on the dock.

Just aft of the bridge as the steamer pulled out was a little group of American missionaries on their way to the foreign field and as the ship began to move they sang a large American flag over the rail and sang "America" as a parting salute to their homeland and the with three cheers for Honolulu. On the steamer were also a number of Japanese who are going to enter the army and navy. Some of them are reserves and others have to be allowed to enlist and fight for the Empire flag. Among the latter is Mr. Nakashima, who has been a clerk in the office of K. K. K. He is returning to his native country in the hope of being taken into the army. I have not been detailed to see him but I am going because I want to see him and his family.

The first ship with three colors, red, white and blue, that has been seen in the harbor since the war is the Doric. She is a fine ship and is well equipped for her service. She is a fine ship and is well equipped for her service. She is a fine ship and is well equipped for her service.

carried away a large number of Oriental stores. Her through list was very large and she had a full cargo so she was well down to her mark.

MAY BE IN THESE WATERS

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 12.—The question which is being discussed along the water front concerns the whereabouts of the schooner Kate. After the passengers of the ill-fated vessel had been taken off by the Curacoa, off Geronimo Island, Lower California, Captain John Hobbs said that he would sail the schooner to San Diego. But he is long since overdue and it is feared that he has had trouble.

The Kate is a peculiar looking craft, her length exceeding her beam by less than one-half, while her short, stubby spars carry insufficient canvas for a vessel one-half her size. She has had many encounters and in many waters. In one of them she was cast ashore and crushed in the ice of the Arctic sea. Her sails have been many times mended and with many kinds and colors of material. She has been known to the sea-faring people of the coast for thirty years.

FROM COAST TO ISLANDS BY NAVAL WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The announcement that the Navy Department is preparing to erect and equip a long-distance wireless telegraph station at Farrallon Island has aroused great interest, not only in naval circles, but among Pacific coast shippers. The station is already under way of construction, and when it is completed it will be possible to transmit messages for more than 1,000 miles in any direction. Naturally the opportunity to signal and converse with ships 1,000 miles distant will be the principal advantage of the new station. How much farther the instruments will transmit than the distance named remains for experiment to show. The Eastern manufacturers who are making the instruments guarantee them to transmit 1,000 miles at least.

The new station is to be located at the Southeast Farrallon, a distance of about thirty miles from the Goat Island station and 2,180 miles from Honolulu. The most for the new station has been completed and now lies in the Mare Island construction yard awaiting orders which will send it to the islands. This will probably be when the instruments are completed and forwarded from the East.

The Farrallon station will be the only one of its kind on the Pacific coast. Heretofore the longest transmission of messages by Western stations has been less than 100 miles. The new instruments will be duplicates of those now used between San Juan and Panama, a distance of 1,000 miles. Not only will the new station be of great benefit to the navy in time of war, but it will in the future be of great assistance to the merchant liners. Marine experts say that the day will come when all merchant ships will be fitted with wireless telegraph apparatus. In this event wrecked vessels or ships in any way distressed within 1,000 miles of the Farrallon Islands may telegraph for assistance. Delayed ships may explain the cause of their tardiness while whole days from port.

The possibilities of a long-distance station on the Pacific Coast seem unlimited. There are experts who state that the difference in climatic conditions on this coast will enable the

transmission of much longer distanced messages than on the Atlantic side. In fact it would seem that the dream of General Oscar F. Long, formerly in charge of the Pacific transport service, is about to be realized. Two years ago General Long hit upon the idea of transmitting messages from the Farrallon Islands to a ship half way to the Hawaiian group; from thence to Honolulu; from the latter port to a ship half the way to Manila, and from that point to the islands. It would seem that this scheme might easily be realized with the new thousand-mile instruments which will transmit half the way to Honolulu.

According to those best posted on the subject of wireless telegraphy there are two notable difficulties which must be overcome before direct communication from the Farrallon Islands to Honolulu can be effected. First more powerful instruments must be made, and secondly an elevation must be obtained great enough to overcome the curvature of the earth and permit a reasonable space between the line of transmission and the surface of the sea. In addition to the natural elevation at the southwestern Farrallon the new station will have a mast one hundred and fifty feet high.

"The possibilities of wireless telegraphy cannot be overestimated," said Admiral Whiting of the Goat Island Naval Station yesterday. "Two years ago we were astounded when messages were sent a distance of twenty-eight miles. Now we are sending them for a thousand miles between Panama and various other points on the Eastern coast. I do not believe that the new instruments which are to be installed at the Farrallon Islands will transmit much over 1,000 miles, but the past has proved that we may expect great things in the future. The new station will be of great value to the navy of the Pacific. The enemy may cut our cables, but there is no knife that will sever the path of the wireless. Merchant vessels will also profit by the improvement and may send signals of distress while hundreds of miles from land. I cannot say when the new station will be completed, but it will probably be in the near future."

THE DELEGATE PRESENTS HIS WASHINGTON PLAN

The following correspondence passed between Delegate Kalaniana'ole and Governor Carter yesterday:

Honolulu, T. H., August 25, 1904.
Hon. George R. Carter, Governor, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: As Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii, I believe I observe the official proprieties when I make suggestions that directly affect my ability to serve the Territory and are the result of experience.

The methods of procedure in the Departments, Committees and the final determination by enactment by Congress itself, are such I would most respectfully request you to officially direct the Auditor of the Territory to at once make up an itemized statement of the moneys expended on Lighthouses and Buoy and their maintenance by the Territory of Hawaii from June 14, 1900, to the date the Federal Government took over said Lighthouses and Buoy, and thereunto attach vouchers for each and every item therein set forth, and that said statement and proof, through the proper Federal officer stationed at Honolulu, be forwarded to the Department in Washington in control, with the request the amount shown be included in the estimates to be presented and recommended to Congress at its coming session.

Further, that duplicate copies be furnished the Delegate with complete copies of correspondence.

I also request the same procedure be at once had as to the moneys expended by the Territory of Hawaii in dredging Honolulu Harbor and channel from June 14, 1900, to the date of the most recent expenditure, bearing in mind the fact that the Federal Government does not dredge berths or slips.

The Delegate has another recourse by introducing House Bills, in which he has the promise of the most effective aid, but the above course is preferable. I desire to repeat the need of prompt action.

I beg to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. KALANIANA'OLE, Delegate.

Honolulu, T. H., August 25, 1904.
Hon. George R. Carter, Governor, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.

Sir: With others, I regard the enlargement and deepening of Honolulu harbor and channel the most imperative Federal work that can be urged.

I am informed that the Department of Public Works has in process, or completed, plans and estimates for this improvement.

Such being the case, I suggest they be forwarded through the proper channels to the Secretary of War, with your recommendations, that they may be included in the estimates presented by that Department to Congress.

The hydrographic map of Honolulu harbor, issued by the United States Coast Survey, combined with the Territorial exhibit, should satisfy the Department without a special survey. It should be remembered the Federal Government never dredges berths or slips except for its own accommodation.

Such a course would advance the preliminary and aid the Delegate to secure prompt results.

The bill for the survey of Hilo harbor has already been introduced and is now before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and has been partly considered by them, and it is not unlikely an item will be inserted in the estimates for this object.

The chances for a building of moderate cost at Hilo are better at the coming session than a very expensive one at Honolulu.

We have promises of assistance from friends of Hawaii in both Senate and House.
I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully,
J. KALANIANA'OLE, Delegate.

Aug. 25, 1904.

Honorable J. K. Kalaniana'ole, Delegate to Congress, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: May I acknowledge your two favors of Aug. 25th, and to state that I very much appreciate the attention you are giving to the matters mentioned therein, and will, of course, give you my hearty cooperation.

Lighthouses. I will at once request of the proper Territorial officials an itemized statement of the moneys expended on the lighthouses and buoys with the expense of maintenance from June 14, 1900, and to furnish affidavits as to the vouchers, which I deem it would be improper for the Auditor to surrender, as they form part of the records of the Territory.

Harbor Improvements. The same procedure will be taken in reference to the money that was expended by the Territory of Hawaii in dredging the harbor and channel, exclusive of berths and slips, since June 14, 1900.

The data in the hands of the Department of Public Works in reference to the harbor improvements is not in the shape that you desire. By this mail I am forwarding to the Secretary of War a request that he authorize Lieutenant Slattery to make a project for the improvement of this harbor, which can be done owing to the data we have in our possession, without cost to the War Department. If this is granted, as soon as it is prepared I shall take pleasure in informing you of the fact. The project itself I presume will be sent to the files of the War Department.

Very sincerely yours,
GEO. R. CARTER, Governor.

MATTERS ON COURT FILES YESTERDAY

In the suit of Sigmund Greenebaum and Charles Altshuler, trustees, against Hana Plantation Co., M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Ltd., and Union Trust Co., defendant the Hana Plantation Co. has filed a separate demurrer. Several particulars are stated in which it is alleged the bill is defective by reason of uncertainties in expression.

J. H. Schnack, Q. H. Berrey and Geo. Lucas have been appointed by Judge De Bolt as appraisers of the estate of Hugh C. Reid, deceased.

Attorney General Andrews' appeal from Auditor Fisher's ruling that Stenographer McMahon was not entitled to payment, as a salaried Government officer, for a transcript of evidence in a Government case, has been returned duly served. The disputed bill is for \$43.74, charged in the suit of former Superintendent of Public Works Cooper against Cotton Bros. & Co. Smith & Lewis will represent the Auditor before the Supreme Court.

In the trespass suit of Mama Obed vs. M. Andrade the defendant by her attorney, Frank Andrade, answers the complaint with a general denial.

A motion for a bill of particulars of the amended complaint in the Parker case was filed by Robertson & Wilder, attorneys for A. W. Carter, respondent, yesterday. Dates and other details are demanded.

Treasurer A. J. Campbell's suit against the Union Oil Co. for license fee under the foreign corporations law was entered yesterday. The claim is \$7500.

The Governor's Mail.

Two post cards came to the Governor in Wednesday's mails. They were originally addressed to the War Department, which referred them to the Interior Department, which passed them on to Governor Carter. The cards inquired about the cost of living, etc., in Hawaii. They will require four letters from the Governor to answer them. This is only a sample of one class of work that piles into the executive chamber.

Bad Blood

Have confidence in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has been curing people in all parts of the world for over 60 years. It is the greatest family medicine in the world. It purifies, strengthens, enriches, builds up.



Mr. George Fountain, of Mt. Torrens, So. Australia, sends his photograph and this interesting letter:
"I had a very bad case of eczema. Medical men had told me nothing more could be done. I tried several blood remedies, but without relief. The eruption was over the whole of my body and arms. My friends told me I must try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. To please them, I did so. To tell the truth, I did not have much confidence in it. I had tried so many medicines. To my great surprise, I found that after only one bottle the scales were beginning to disappear. It took just five bottles to make a complete cure. My skin is now perfectly smooth, and not a trace do I have of my former trouble."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla
There are many imitations of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get the genuine. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLANDER STREET, 100, Agents.

BAD USAGE OF A WIFE

Tsune Nakamura has brought a bill for maintenance against her husband, Kojima Nakamura, and Judge Gear has made an order to the respondent to show cause why he should not pay alimony and an attorney's fee to the complainant.

It is a pitiful story of bad usage the wife tells. She was married to Kojima only on February 23 of this year, the same day that she arrived in Honolulu from Japan. The couple went to Kona, Hawaii, to live and returned to Honolulu about the first of August. Since August 14 they have lived separate and apart. Petitioner declares that ever since their marriage she "has demeaned herself toward respondent as a loving and dutiful wife," but he has treated her "in an extremely cruel and inhuman manner," of which she gives instances.

In Kona on July 1 she says "respondent did, in a cruel and inhuman fashion, tie the hands of petitioner behind her back and did refuse to release her from the bonds confining her during the whole of said night, thereby causing petitioner great physical suffering; that while petitioner was so tied and in a helpless condition respondent did beat and strike her with his fists, and did threaten to kill petitioner."

On July 7 she says respondent beat her with a stick, bruising and discolored her body. She left him on August 14 and went to live with relatives in Honolulu, and this is what she declares happened on the 19th: "Respondent, without provocation or excuse, because enraged and infuriated at this petitioner, did strike and beat her with his fists, and did again threaten to kill petitioner unless she returned to live with him." After that she may be believed in saying that she was and is now in great bodily fear of respondent and does not think it safe to remain or live with him.

Kojima Nakamura is represented by his complaining wife as being the owner of a coffee plantation worth \$2000 in Kona and having \$500 of uninvested cash. Therefore she considers he ought to pay the costs of her suit, together with a reasonable attorney's fee, and \$40 a month for her maintenance. E. M. Watson is her attorney.

Sale of Lease

Land of Kawaihae 2d--Kohala, Hawaii

By direction of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital, I will offer at public auction a leasehold of the Land of Kawaihae 2d, Kohala, Hawaii, on Monday, September 19, 1904, at my salesrooms, in Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, at 12 o'clock noon.

This property comprises one of the most desirable grazing tracts of the District and the source of the Keawenui stream, an unfailing water supply, is located on the upper or mauka portion of the property which is considered the best fattening land in the neighborhood.

The property extends from a point near Kawaihae Landing to the mountain known as Kauma o Kaloehoohe, a distance of about eight miles, varying in width from one to two miles.

At Kawaihae there is on the property, adjoining the Parker place, a very desirable House lot.

The area of this land is 10,000 Acres, more or less.
The purchaser will be required under the terms of the lease to fence the forest portion of the property in the vicinity of the water heads or source of the Keawenui stream, and otherwise provide for the exclusion of cattle from the forest portion by the erection of a five-mile fence so constructed to keep the cattle out.

Lessee must also keep down the lantana on the property. No live timber to be cut on the forest portion except for fence posts to be used on the ground, and the cutting of algaroba on the lower portion must be confined to thinning out and trimming.

Upset price for 10 year term, \$2500.00 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.
A map of the property is now posted at my salesroom.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, or A. B. Loebenstein, Surveyor, Hilo.

JAS. F. MORGAN,

AUCTIONEER.

2617—Aug. 19, 26, Sept. 2, 9, 16.

MILLS COLLEGE AND SEMINARY.

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Hides, Wanted

Highest price in cash paid for Green Scaled Hides of from 40 to 50 pounds each. Before shipping, address us.

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